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MACLEAN'S

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APR.
28th
2008

SEX AND THE CITY and money

and morals and sacrifice and

aging and bad scripts and

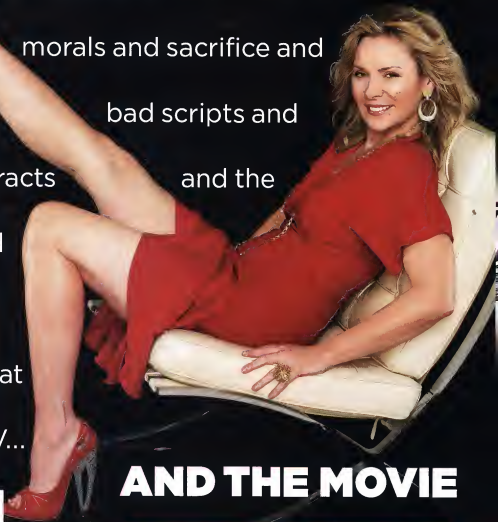
worse contracts and the

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EXCLUSIVE KIM CATTRALL INTERVIEW P.16

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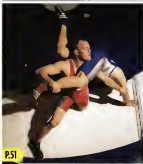
Canadians sure like to jump on him, but we may actually be a little sorry when George W. Bush is gone

MACLEAN'S

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COVER: JEFFREY M. HARRIS/GETTY IMAGES; CAR: NISSAN; CROSS: JEFFREY M. HARRIS/GETTY IMAGES; SARANDON: JEFFREY M. HARRIS/GETTY IMAGES

Free to speak

Human rights commissions are undermining the fundamental Charter rights of all Canadians. Protest while you still can.

ON OCT. 23, 2006, *Maclean's* ran a cover story by Mark Steyn, entitled "Why the Future Belongs to Islam." The piece, excerpted from Steyn's acclaimed book, *American Alibi*, argued that Western legal and political traditions are being eroded by radical elements on the Islamic community who want our societies to more closely reflect Muslim religious values.

We published this story because we felt it was a compelling perspective on significant world events, from one of Canada's most acerbic and celebrated journalists. Besides *Maclean's*, Steyn's work has appeared regularly in the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and *The Atlantic* monthly, to name just a few. His book was an instant best-seller, and its author remains a highly sought public speaker all over the world.

Not surprisingly, the article generated enormous attention from our readers. In the weeks following publication, we posted 27 letters to the editor, reflecting a broad range of opinion on the merits of Steyn's thesis. This is more letters than we've published on

any other subject in recent years, and several of those we did publish were part of a campaign by the Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR) in Washington and its offshoot in Ottawa. But as months after the story appeared, and long after we believed the detached submitted, we heard from a group of law students angry about the article, and demanding a retraction. Not only we wouldn't retract with aggressive readers regarding a six-month-old story, but because it involved sensitive issues, we agreed to sit down with them and discuss their concerns.

The students complained that the story and the cover image we used, pictured a psychical and sinister image of the Muslim community and asked: was not the idea of a Muslim conspiracy to take over the world? To better their complaints, they selected a handful of other articles from the magazine that they

felt presented an unfair and negative portrayal of Muslim people.

We advised that Steyn's article was an interesting and well researched essay expressing the opinion of the author. We pointed out that nowhere does it suggest there is a plot for global domination involving the entire Muslim community (in fact, he distinguishes between various factions in the Muslim world, moderate and radical). Furthermore, we had already printed many letters dealing with precisely the same concerns: arguments the students were raising. We demonstrated that our magazine is staunchly supportive of peace-loving, law-abiding Islamic Canadians. Indeed, we have taken an anti-radical position explicitly in support of the Muslim community, including the right of Muslim women to wear whatever religious garments they choose, and the merit of public funding for Muslim religious schools. Finally, we explained that *Maclean's* is dedicated to asking provocative questions and fostering debate on important public issues.

This did not satisfy the students. They demanded the right to respond with an article of equivalent length, by a writer of their choosing and with a cover of their own design. The editors of this magazine would have no opportunity to edit the article except for spelling and punctuation. According to their terms, they would be free to write anything they wanted, however inaccurate or unreasonable or offensive or libelous or criminal or otherwise considered for our publication.

They also wanted a substantial sum of money donated to a charity of their choice if we refused any of their terms, they said they planned to bring a human rights complaint against us. They said they were also considering a criminal case against us.

We told them that we couldn't possibly meet their demands. No publication could. We could violate an editor's responsibility to his publication, its readers, and its profession. We told them we would rather go out of business than to give over complete control of our magazine to some group in such terms. We stated by that decision. Faced with their ultimatum, we asked if there was anything else we could do to satisfy them. They said "no" and walked.

Since that meeting, the students have been communicating in various ways as if they transpired. For example, it's not as if they claim, that we said we would rather go out of business than allow them the right of response,

we said we'd rather go out of business than allow them to respond entirely in their terms. They claim now that they would have wanted for a considerable right of response, we asked if they were firm in their position, and they said "yes." We were prepared to give them an opportunity to have their say, but they gave us no opening for reasonable compromise. Several weeks later, we learned they had completed by federal human rights authorities, and to similar commissions in British Columbia and Ontario.

We were disappointed at the outcome, as we are with the fact that the B.C. Human Rights Commission has decided to proceed with a hearing into the case in June. The federal commission has not yet officially decided whether to proceed. But perhaps the greatest disappointment is in the whole saga came last week.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission announced it would not hold a hearing into the students' complaints. The commission agreed with our position that it does not have the jurisdiction to hear the case, because this magazine is not a service as defined in the Ontario Human Rights Act. (There are many similarities among the provincial human rights acts.) How even, even as the *Maclean's* case, chief commissioner Barbara Hall rejected a scorching four-page rebuke of *Maclean's* and other media outlets, accusing us of being racist and spreading "destructive, xenophobic opinions."

"Xenophobic attitudes are becoming more prevalent in society and Muslims are increasingly the target of intolerance, including an unwillingness to consider accommodating some of their religious beliefs and practices," the wrote. "Unfortunately, the *Maclean's* article, and others like it, are examples of this. The second issue of 'portraying Muslims as all sharing the same negative characteristics' and of 'portraying and promoting prejudice towards Muslims'."

We did publish the article. And if we had any concerns that Steyn's article might have constituted hate speech, we would not have published it. We consider it deeply troubling that Barbara Hall, or any other person appointed official, would take it upon themselves to publicly impugn this magazine and its journalists without so much as a hearing. She violated no law, considered no counter-arguments, and sponsored highly prejudiced, judge and jury on a full review.

The OHRC made issued the statement as part of its mandate to "eliminate racism and conflict in the community." The effect, if

course, is just the opposite. By denigrating *Maclean's* and the people who work for it, Hall and the OHRC have inflicted a corresponding transformation by some students' kangaroo magazine and its readers had in

BARBARA HALL issued a scathing rebuke of *Maclean's*, without so much as a hearing



We never promoted prejudice against anyone, and yet the OHRC found us guilty of racism

ished a civilised conversation over Steyn's article.

Rex Murphy, the CBC's esteemed columnist and a veteran journalist at his own risk, asks these questions about the Ontario commission's press release: "Is it normal when denouncing a case (as in this case, a complaint) for a commission, court or tribunal to then deliver a guilty verdict? For that's what the press statement, directly or by forceful implication, did."

"And hasn't it always been in our society a human right [old-fashioned, I know] not to be judged without a hearing? Just here there was no hearing. Neither *Maclean's* nor Mr. Steyn made a case or presented arguments and yet the commission's release damned them in harsh and condemnatory language that was virulent in everything but name."

"Furthermore, it is to be noted—mark that, before two other tribunals, which, we presume, listen to and read the OHRC's words, have themselves even begun proceedings on the same complaint. Do judges in trial courts act this way? Do they telegraph ver-

dicts to other jurisdictions? Do they make up what they are delighted to call their words in vain? Do they decline cases, then pass judgment anyway, and issue terse and rebuking conclusions?"

All excellent questions. The answer is "no," real courts don't behave this way. Human rights commissions aren't real courts. They are supposed to function as conciliators, not as courts, and certainly not as prosecutors or law chambers. The fact that they are not performing their assigned function makes us to the very heart of this matter.

Some background might be helpful. Free press of expression is one of the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, but it is subject to reasonable limits that can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society. One of those limits is found in Section 1(1) of the Canadian Human Rights Act, a sequel to the *Charter*. Section 1(1) prohibits hate messages, which it defines as "any matter that is likely to expose a person or persons to hatred or contempt" by means of their race, religion, etc.

The Supreme Court of Canada addressed the question of whether or not Section 1(1) is a reasonable limit on our constitutional guarantee of free expression in the *Taylor* decision (1999). The court narrowly agreed, by a margin of four to three, that the section was indeed reasonable limit, with Beverly McLachlin, our current chief justice, writing a strong dissent.

The rationale behind the Supreme Court's decision to uphold Section 1(1) for those years ago irrelevant to our current predicament. The Taylor case concerned the dissemination of various anti-Semitic hate propaganda over the telephone. The Supreme Court held that such use of this sort presents a serious threat to an open multicultural society and does not reach protection in the public sphere.

The court also agreed that the human rights legislation was not a serious limit on free speech since human rights complaints were supposed to be conciliatory in nature. The decision is striking at this point. The commission must to genuinely settle disputes. "The aim of human rights legislation, and of Section 1(1), is not to bring the full force of the state's power against a blame-worthy individual for the purpose of imposing punishment. Instead, provisions found in human rights systems generally operate as a less onerous avenue of remedy, allowing for a conciliatory settlement if possible and, where discrimination persists, granting redress and compensation towards compensating the victim."

In case anyone missed the point, the justices repeated it. "There is no mechanism





'When the Leafs are on top again, we'll celebrate loud and proud, and hope that Maclean's joins us'

STINK, STANK, STUNK

STAY: MacKenzie's article on the condition of the Toronto Maple Leafs is spot on and should be read and acted upon by all Leafs fans. "Why the Leafs suck," Baumann, April 10 Toronto Star does not require that the sports teams win or play hard or are well managed. Here in Montreal, we have shown that we'll forgive our teams if they don't always win, but haven't helped them if they don't try or make their fans feel gratified. Just a few years ago, you could walk up to any Irish game and get racistist abuse when the game was all slush and gunk and the owners, Molson executives, carried more about slush beer than winning hockey games. They got racist today to the fan inarticulate overreacting Canadians

It is now too late to make up for not running Harold Ballard out of Toronto when he drove the Leafs into the ground for the sake of his ego. Leafs fans could learn from that. Fortunately, they won't. And on behalf of the Leafs, we thank them.

Kurt Frenschky, Montreal



AS A 12-YEAR-OLD, lifelong Maple Leafs fan in a family of St. John's fans, I have no idea as of now about the Leafs' future. My only worry is that the Leafs could never think back that. Saying the Leafs are the best is very demanding for Leafs fans. The reason the A.C. Centre is disappointed is because quality fan support for the Leafs is poor. It's not just me, but neither is it. I was raised with the following hockey rule: you support your team, no matter what, and celebrate the successes and disappointments. When the Maple Leafs are on top, we will cheer loudly and proud and hope Muzzey will join us. Thanks, Dinko, Ottawa.

FOR MANY YEARS, the prime objective of the Taronea Maple Leath has been to increase shareholder value, simply because they can. This is a result of the ranch's never ending supply of people willing to spend money, regardless of the quality, or lack thereof, of, put on the ice. Until pride of victory becomes a greater priority for the Leath than financial return to the shareholder, Leath ranch will be forever waiting for a Stanley Cup.
Jody Patterson, Owner

YOU FORGOT TO mention the primary reason that the Toronto Maple Leafs are not

held to the same standard as other Canadian teams. Another near-miss, the CBC's Hockey Night in Canada, has done more to propagate the Maple Leafs in Canada's so-called mainstream and suburban areas than any other single media entity. The Toronto Maple Leafs have been forced to tell Canadians from coast to coast for decades. Far enough before 1994 but enough in 1994. As a side note, the best thing that could happen to the Leafs is another franchise within 25 to 100 km of Toronto. David DeGrazia, Ken, et al.

AS A SUBSCRIBER and a former NHL player, I am appalled and embarrassed that you would use such wording to describe the Leafs and the organization. Whether the writer is right or wrong in his assessment of the Leafs, his descriptive word "trash" is a harsh and unbecoming insult. This is a tough league with serious players playing each and every night. There are no easy games.

Bob Combsworth, Toronto

YOU MEAN as you sit around discussing the cover story, someone casually said, "The Leafs stink?" Why the wrap-out? As any hockey fan knows, the Leafs suck.

Jake Hootner, Vancouver

STOP KID POBN

JUST FINISHED reading Julian Sher's article about the recent statements that paragon of child pornography got in this country and I am thoroughly disgusted ("Facing life penalties," *National*, April 7). Obviously I am disgusted by their actions, but I am even more disgusted with the Canadian justice system. Sentences of 14 days for possessing kiddie porn? Four years for actually creating an infant daughter? For crying out loud! This is tantamount to the Canadian justice system holding down these children while these men rape them.

John Sheppard, Belleville, Ont.

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY *Adults* sexual abuse is not under any other name, and just like any addiction, there is a point of no return. The relative privacy of the internet has created an exponential increase in sexual addiction that sooner or later cannot be satisfied by a two-dimensional screen. That is why so many sex addicts eventually get out. I was not surprised at all to read in the article that 51 per cent of 100 convicted child pornographers confessed to committing a sexual offense against a child.

addiction usually not only find their Internet history, but discover that they have then become involved with prostitutes.

Wally Rauter, Vernon, B.C.

THE TERM "simple possession" is misleading. There is nothing simple about obtaining possession of child pornography. For these images to have been created, innocent children have been scarred for life. "Simple" completely

regrets their suffering. The only thing that makes me angry is the lack of public outrage. People are shaming and discouraging him, and yet others seem to think that as long as it isn't their children being harmed, it isn't worth protesting. Meanwhile, on the East Coast, people are out on the ice floes, protesting the seal hunt. I am not arguing that

childhood is one of the many causes
Drew Marmora, Edmonton

AS A BOY who grew up in the Bronx, re-
lapsing childhood memories are of raccoons
days spent with friends in the neighbor-
hood, playing games, riding bikes, or just
hanging out. Some of Code's parents (and



FAINT THEM BLAZE: One day like in the times in the Holy Trinity, minus the Holy

animal rights is not an important issue, but shouldn't our children be the first fight?

Sarah Prusack, Edmonds

THE BAND THAT WON'T DIE

IN HIS REVIEW of Martin Scorsese's *Rolling Stones: More Than a Gig*, Brian D. Johnson refers to Mick Jagger as the band, "Chic he Waters in the heart, and Keith Richards as the soul of the group ("Rock 'n' roll goes frillin." Film, April 14). Speaking as a fan, I prefer to think of those three legends as an entirely vestige of the Holy Trinity: Weiss is the Father, Jagger is the Son, and Richards is the Holy Spirit. In the case of Keith, the holy reigns not apply, but he certainly has consumed his fair share of spirits.

Danuf Melchior, *Encino, Cal.*

HYPER-PARENTING

AS A STAY-AT-HOME mother of two young children, I have all the empty streets, play grounds, alleys and neighborhoods ("Free range" children? No, please! No!) Where are all the children? Inside! At day care! All I know for sure is they are not outside playing. As a result, my children have no one to play with. We are all being isolated. And I have no one to talk to either. All the moms who would have helped my mother's generation company are simply running in action. Our business are empty, too, which makes them feel unsafe. I can only conclude that so we have allowed the traditional family to come under attack.

must share those childhood memories, yet they keep them to their children. They miss an amazing time in their kids' lives with team sports, music lessons and other skills supported by parents. Unfortunately they will substitute a "play date" for their kids—on idea that would have been laughable when I was growing up. My friends just showed up at the door and we went out and made our own fun. At 13, we gave the joy of childhood back to our kids.

Alan Dittl, *Altoona line*, *Seah*

HILLARY WHACKING

LAURENCE BERNIER's article explains the somewhat confusing role of Stennis' right-wing Christian allies in the passage of the bill. Bernier also points out that a 1997 study by the Heritage Foundation, "The Impact of a Tariff on Handguns," World, April 1997, found that if a ban on handgun imports were enacted, it would result in a net loss of 100 jobs in the U.S. economy. Bernier also points out that the 1990-1991 study of the 1980-1981 campaign found that the positive media coverage for Sen. Stennis' Senate floor speech was 83 per cent and for Clinton, 35 per cent. So far, your coverage is 100 per cent for Clinton and 0 per cent for Clinton's teenage associates. It is this type of the world that that previous campaign in Alabama has made, if not, several such great news organizations to drop out before the election had won the nomination. In 1988, Stennis was elected to the Senate by a large margin. In 1990, Stennis' Jewish Jackson vote his biggest help carrying against Michael Dukakis all the way to the nomination, efforts to media pressure. In 1988, Ted Kennedy carried his loss against Jimmy Carter all the way to the nomination, even though it was clear he had been beaten.



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L.F. Simulated image.



'Candidate Hillary Clinton is being held to a higher standard. But comparing her to Tonya Harding was beyond the pale.'

In 1976 Ronald Reagan contested the "inevitability" of Gerald Ford all the way to the convention. Five, then or since, have ever thought to contest Reagan's failure to step aside and let Ford assume the mantle.

In one of the tightest races in modern history, Clinton is being held to a higher standard than virtually any other candidate in history. But the Terry Hasting knockpunching comparison is beyond the pale, as is the least flattering picture of Clinton I have seen in

Dale Armstrong, Toronto

BATTling HEZBOLLAH

AN UNWITTING TO BEING in your attention a reference to John Tarnai's article about Israel's head (pench wiger) to the UN, Yoram Goren's Gregory Levy's "Black to the promised land," Profile, April 14. I have incorrectly cited the following in his closing paragraph "Tarnai at the chaos and chaos give hope to the peace process, Levy left behind his life with, Abby in the summer of 2006, just before Tarnai war with Lebanon." To state that Israel went to war with Lebanon implied that a sovereign state went to war with another sovereign state, which was not the case. Israel never declared war on Lebanon. nor were there any Israeli military attacks on the Lebanese army. In fact, the 34 day war in the Israeli Defense Forces' Hizbullah, also known as a "state within a state," which is Shiite Lebanese terrorist organization based in Lebanon.

HUMAN RIGHTS CONTINUED

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION is the lifeblood of a democracy. So too is freedom from the harm caused by hatred. Unrestrained hate and animosity denies the dignity and respect to which all human beings are entitled. Restraining speech in order to avoid the harm caused by hate is a difficult road with which democracies can constantly struggle. Mark Steyn aptly believes that the Canadian Human Rights Act goes too far: "That poor woman down the street," Steyn, April 14, "is the face and the epitome of the worst, and the Supreme Court has confirmed, that in limited instances, it is justifiable to restrict expression to prevent ongoing exposure to hatred. This is not the arbitrary view of the Canadian Human Rights Commission. It is the law of the land."

A principal debate as to where to draw the line between freedom of expression and free fair trade is welcome. But, after all, the issue of freedom of expression is about... While strong opinions are to be expected, debate must be based on facts, not speculation. Sony makes claims about the advantageous techniques of the CHNC. However, he provides no substantiation for these claims and instead cites unsubstantiated theories circulating on the Internet. The consensus has drawn these allegations of improper assessment techniques.

Why is that all responses? Because words are important. Steyn would have us believe that words, however hateful, should be given free run. History has shown us that hateful words sometimes lead to harmful actions that undermine freedom and have led to ungenial critics. That is why Canada and most other democracies have enacted legislation to place reasonable limits on the expression of hatred.

Jennifer Lynch, Q.C., Chief Commissioner,
Canadian Human Rights Commission,
Ottawa

Editor's Note: Mark Strydom based his column on an "unsubstantiated theory circulating on the Internet," but our sworn testimony given to the officials of the Canadian Human Rights Commission by, among others, its own employees.

IN PASSING

Jerry Zucker, 58, businessman: The Tel Aviv-born resident of South Carolina built a global conglomerate called Inter-Tech Group, which includes textiles, chemicals and recycling. A part owner of the South Carolina Sitegrays, he was largely unknown in Canada until his purchase in 1996 of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Burnchi Das, 37, coach. He became notorious in India for coaching a six-year-old Indian boy to run marathons. Das's son, Sushant Das, began running at age three and in 2006 ran 65 km under Das's guidance. Medical experts and child's rights activists prevented Das from entering in a 500 km walk. Das was murdered outside his marital sex club in Durgam.

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A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF MAXIME BERNIER

On Saturday, Canada's foreign minister met Afghan President Hamid Karzai in Kabul, where he reportedly asked Karzai to replace Asadullah Khatib as governor of Kandahar province. On Monday, at the end of his three-day visit to Afghanistan, Bernard floated the same idea to reporters, citing concerns about corruption in the region where Canada's soldiers operate. But he was soon forced to back-track, saying Ottawa "is not calling for any changes to the Afghan government."

6

CBC dot sea. eh?

Access to democratic opinion was even at its core, helping his unbridled Internet access to the CBC just a few weeks after doing the same for the BBC. It's welcome news for the broadcast air, who said their team running smoothly out of Ottawa in time for the Summer Games in Beijing. It's better still for the cause of sports news that's free to air.

FACE OF THE WEEK



POPE BENEDICT XVI waves as he is escorted by President George W. Bush after services at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

Reino Madonn

Microsoft Windows is a reward obscenecize, my computer conforms to work. Since the operation is neglected down by code with the result that business and individual are taking up the latest Vista, opting instead for tools products or Web browser that would better or hand held devices. For our dry eyes. This shift Microsoft as long last in sort of competition that we do improve its products than use market close to them out constraints.

to leave for temporary personal reasons, such as pregnancy, and are now more inclined to come back. Boys drop out because they'd rather be working. Yet having a college-educated parent boosted the odds of boys going back to school by 70 per cent. So, needless to say, parents will matter.

1998

Consumed by food

The World Bank has called for \$500 million in emergency aid to offset rising food prices, while experts say rich nations must step up aid to prevent widespread starvation and social unrest. The concern is well-placed: food prices have broken out across Africa, while violent riots have led to the ousting of the prime minister. But officials from

Wine, women & bong

Another week, another batch of contradictory health studies. Smoking levels in Ontario have dropped, we're told, but not as fast as had been claimed since 1972, so 14 per cent of the population. The same Centre for Addiction and Mental Health study found just two per cent report hazardous levels of pot use, but when, what defines hazardous? A University of Chicago study, after all, found a sharp jump in breast cancer risk among post-menopausal women who consume as little as one or two drinks a day. That was? A 14-year Swedish study concluded that women who drink are as much as 70 per cent less likely to develop dementia in middle age. Picking your poison has never been more confusing.

Phoning it in

A writer for the *Lonely Planet* travel guides has admitted to not considering locations he never visited in Brazil and even writing a history chapter on a country he never set foot in. Colombia. Thomas Koehnsmann boasted that he tested good information from "a chick" he was dating who interned at a Colombian consulate. *Lonely Planet* claims Koehnsmann's contributions contain no inaccuracies. But that's cold comfort to these Internet juries less than six parts of South America with his ill-informed remarks at their pockets. ■

77-year-old woman saves mailman from guard dog

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MITCHEL RAPHAEL ON MAY'S MILITARY SPEECH AND THE MP-ONLY WHISKY RECEPTION

WILL SARAH POLLEY RUN FOR THE NDP?

Wearing red Haugboen boots, actress Sarah Polley was on the Hill as part of an effort by ACTRA to stop Bill C-58 from allowing the government to deny its results to those deemed "unworthy of public policy." As she approached the Prime Minister's office, NDP Leader Jack Layton who came around earlier today, remarking to Capital Diary how "they'll be the night colour soon enough." There is always talk among the NDP of Polley running for them in the future, but the actress, who has been a card-carrying member, told Capital Diary that she likely isn't in the cards. (But that's what they all say and then be five you know, the laws says are enforced.) Polley's press conference was filled with journalists. Green Leader Elizabeth May had the recent books immediately afterwards to demand a full public inquiry into the RCMP's racist treatment of the 2006 federal election campaign by former commissioner Ghazwan Zaccardolo. "Only one person, the press gallery president and Toronto Star reporter Richard Iremmen, showed up until, suddenly, the room filled up with young men and women from all branches of the Canadian military who were studying to be media officers. They had recently chosen May's answer over us as an up-and-coming star of their training. "I'd be never had a full room before," joked May.

PILOT KENNEY

Jason Kenney, secretary of state for multiculturalism and Canadian identity, was able to explore one part of his own identity in one night. First he attended a



SARAH POLLEY's red Haugboen boots, Polley and Jack Layton (top), both at last month's (middle), and a large demonstration (left) up on the Hill, Winnipeg MP Steven Fletcher (bottom right), Multiculturalism Minister Jason Kenney, Adam Chikwiler (right)

reception for Air Force Appreciation Day on Parliament Hill, then meeting the over 10,000 men and women who are in the service. Kenney's father, Martin Kenney, was a pilot in the Y who helped monitor the Soviet Union's nuclear activities. Kenney ended up seeing fighter jets: posters at the event for his young nephew. Later that night Kenney was able to explore his Irish roots when he went to a special whisky toast

who is 11 but barely looks old enough to drink, was just there to make sure his boss didn't explain his ancestry to him.

WHICH MPS ARE CYCLES?

The Conservatives will be holding another policy convention in November. *For the best place to have it, that's Winnipeg!* "At least tonight's session is over," says Winnipeg MP Steven Fletcher. "When word of people can crash at his place, the Tory jokes, 'Hey, I have standards.' Fletcher recently confirmed to Capital Diary he is a huge *Bastarache* fan and is super excited over his fourth and, today, last season. He says he sees parallels between the show and Parliament. "It's hard to tell the humans from the Cycles [some members of the cybernetic race take humanoid form]."

HUNDREDS OF BUTTS ON THE HILL

As the members left around the Hill, hundreds of cigars lay on the ground. These were not only cigars but also the remains of the 2006 federal election campaign by former commissioner Ghazwan Zaccardolo. "Only one person, the press gallery president and Toronto Star reporter Richard Iremmen, showed up until, suddenly, the room filled up with young men and women from all branches of the Canadian military who were studying to be media officers. They had recently chosen May's answer over us as an up-and-coming star of their training. "I'd be never had a full room before," joked May.

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Harper and the Supremes still lack harmony



PAUL WELLS

Shortly after Antonio Lamer died last November, the Supreme Court of Canada held a private memorial service for the influential former chief justice. Colleague and former clerk convened in a high court's chambers. Rob Nicholson, the federal justice minister, delivered remarks. Someone who was there told me the minister began with gracious words of condolence to Lamer's widow, Danielle Tremblay.

But as Nicholson continued, just started to drop in the room. The minister was being careful to speak only about Lamer's career before his 1980 appointment to the Supreme Court and his contribution after his retirement in 2006. The minister had nothing to say about a 20-year career on the highest court in the land. He had been seen not to praise Lamer, but to bury him.

I was reminded of the Harper government's freer treatment of Lamer when another Supreme Court justice, Michel Bastarache, announced his retirement last week. The government's response was a few degrees warmer this time. In the difference it is possible to discern the outlines of epic battles between Stephen Harper and the Supremes.

Harper and Lamer "Anticon Lamer" brought his views on a number of issues to bear on the reshaping of Canada's justice system. His most important decisions, such as the *Reference to the Supreme Court of Canada*, were a direct challenge to the fundamental balance of judicial and legislative power in Canada. The legacy of Justice Antonio Lamer is a litmus test for the Canadian legal system today.

Harper on Bastarache: "Throughout his life, Justice Bastarache has shown leadership in private practice, legal education and public service. His advocacy for official language rights, his commitment to teaching the common law in the French language, and his re-

cord of consistent judgments, judging have contributed to his strong reputation."

The message here is so subtle it is hard to be cynical, but it looks like Harper is being kinder to Bastarache than Lamer. The "in" or "out" on the last chief justice made like a bomb blast from someone who didn't actually like the bomb. We learn about Lamer's "values," his "important decisions" and a "legacy" that is "left today" without any hint about Harper's opinion of that record.

When Harper first something, you can tell "I am extremely proud of the extraordinary and excellent performance by our men's conferring team at the 2004 World Curling Championships." So what's not to like about Lamer?

For many Canadian conservatives the idea that courts should not be eager to rule political decisions out of political hands—especially a combative. If Michel had led this recent, Bastarache was his chief philosopher. In a 2006 interview he said he disagreed "fundamentally" with some parts of Lamer's Charter legacy. "I think that legal principle is distinct from legal policy, and that policy is for Parliament," he said. "I don't think we have a mandate to sort of define a whole political agenda for Canada."

His only to see why Harper is power: with his brother as his chief of staff, would define Lamer. Indeed, their relations were tense to the end. Nine months before he died Lamer told reporters he was "taken aback" by Harper's attempt to "muscle" the judiciary by saying he wants judges who are tough on crime.

Bastarache was Harper's former co-chair of the *Bastarache*. Because sometimes trust in principle are inconsistent. In 2004 Bastarache wrote for the majority in *Charter* cases that upheld party election spending, freedom of expression, and the right to life, liberty and security of the person.

Why was the PM lukewarm to Bastarache? Because men of principle are inconvenient.

Lamer came spent a decade making the law up as it went along. Harper's reference to the *Reference to the Supreme Court of Canada* is hardly there. The question before the Lamer court was simple: did the legislation of Alberta, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island have the right to oust the power of provincial court judges? Lamer said no. Or rather, legislatures could only pay judges less if an independent commission ruled that way.

Now, there's not a syllable in the Constitution about any of this. But Lamer was creative. He read the preamble to the 1870 Constitution, which says Canada should have "a Canadiana similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom." Writing for the majority, Lamer called the preamble "the grand

charter of the rights of the Canadian people." The unwritten principle of judicial independence, because it was unwritten, was "reinforced and affirmed" by the preamble.

Lamer made it all up as he went along. By the end of Lamer's decade as chief justice, the top court's mission was a major target of conservatives. In 2004, a University of Western Ontario poll on public opinion on constitutional issues found that 70 per cent of Canadians supported judicial appointments.

That Lamer rejected David and Beverly McLachlin succeeded him. Gently, she led a course of reform. Judicial reform was on the way. Differences to the legislature—the idea that courts should not be eager to rule political decisions out of political hands—especially a combative. If Michel had led this recent, Bastarache was his chief philosopher. In a 2006 interview he said he disagreed "fundamentally" with some parts of Lamer's Charter legacy. "I think that legal principle is distinct from legal policy, and that policy is for Parliament," he said. "I don't think we have a mandate to sort of define a whole political agenda for Canada."

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ON THE WEB: For more Paul Wells' visit his blog at www.paulwells.ca/thiscolumn

The space where Tory principles used to be



ANDREW COYNE

So there is nothing left. It is important to accept that it's important to understand that there is no prospect of this changing. It is not going to get better. If anything it is going to get worse.

Perhaps, after each of the Harper government's previous capitalizations, each changing reversal of field, each could lay out the vision of a lifetime, conservatives could still persuade themselves that this was all part of some master plan, whose outlines would become apparent after the party won its majority. If it took a compromise here and there—and there, and there—and there was all part of the plan, wasn't it? Let us be perfect for the memory of the good.

But the longer this went on, the harder it was to sustain the illusion, and at last the stark reality that there is no plan—that what ever the Conservatives may play right now has stood for, it does not longer that have collapsed any principled convictions, it is simple and totally selfish—because too obvious to ignore. With the Tories' latest backflip, from defended use of open markets to fervent economic nationalism, that process is complete.

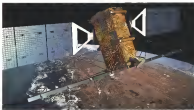
Were the master plan then to hold, there would have to be evidence that the process had some end point—that the further the party stretched its principles in the service of expediency, the greater its resistance to going further. But that is not, in fact, what is happening. Rather, each new betrayal of its convictions only when the party's appetite for credit, it becomes, not just easier, but pleasurable. Listen to the industry minister, Jim Prentice, defending—on—budgetary decisions to block the sale of MacDonald, Dettmer and Associates' space division to an American firm.

"We need to own our technology and the intellectual property that comes with it. If we don't do this, we will not reap the benefits of our work and our investments, [and] we

will not build for the future in a way that keeps us at the forefront of innovation in a knowledge economy... Canada must choose where we will make our investments."

Well, you got the idea. Once upon a time, Conservatives understood the difference between private ownership and public, or society-owned, business. But now all have become one. The shareholders in MDA, the ones who would spend \$99 per cent in favour of the sale, may have thought they were the company's owners, and that as such they were entitled to exercise that most elemental right of ownership, the right to sell. They may even have imagined that the Conservatives agreed that no longer. Now we know it.

"Who is this 'we'?" Since when was it "we"?



There was no valid security reason to block the sale of MDA, still less in economics

technology? It was in fact an American company, Virginia-based Orbital Sciences, that agreed to design and build the Budget 2 satellite. MDA's most significant asset, a decade ago, MDA was then its Canadian subsidiary. The Liberal government of the time promised to pay the company \$445 million, in return for access to the assets located back to earth over the satellite's lifetime. It was a contract, a purchase, not a subsidy.

The government would have been unlikely to strike such a deal had it thought there were any danger of the company renegeing, in the same way, by the way, foreign as domestic, would think twice about getting involved in Canadian technology plays if they feared some future government would expropriate their stake. The second scenario is more or less what is happening now. Yet it is justified in the name of the first—the notion that the government of Canada could some day be denied access to the satellite technology it had paid for, by order of a hostile American government.

It is hard to see how. Never mind the con-

pany's legal and binding contractual obligation: the satellite is operated by Canadian scientists, operating out of Canadian government buildings. The government controls every aspect of the satellite's operations down to the smallest, and must agree to any transmission of data therefrom. I know we're all supposed to be paranoid about the American, but how exactly is it imagined the U.S. could preempt that? Inevitably.

So no, there was no valid national security rationale for blocking the sale, still less any business-economic. Thus the government did so anyway was constantly described in our press, that nothing this government should surprise anyone any longer. There is no promise it will not break, no agreement it

will not violate, no belief it will not discard. There is simply no way to predict with any certainty what will do from one moment to the next. It is basically capable of anything.

I might not have said so after the party's founding manifesto, when it threw out some of what the old Reform party had ever stood for. The Tories as double-cross, the honest man betrayed, even the righteousness of the "outlets" revolution, that might have been explained away as one-off. But after jacking up spending by \$33 billion in three years, after foreclosing any possibility of serious income tax cuts for years to come via the \$12 billion GST giveaway, after its enthusiastic embrace of the pork-barrel subsidies it used to denounce, it was already hard to sincerely reach that was conservative about this government. Now that has gone where the Liberals reversed, forbidding outright the sale of a Canadian company to foreign, it is impossible. ■

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'I didn't want to take the Samantha role—at 40, I didn't think I was sexy enough'

KIM CATTRALL TALKS TO KENNETH WHYTE ABOUT MONEY AND AGING, THE NEW MOVIE, AND THE ONE THING SHE WOULDN'T DO ONSCREEN

For 12 seasons, Canadian actress Kim Cattrall starred as the irresistible Samantha Jones on the groundbreaking HBO series *Sex and the City*. Now, four years since Samantha's last trypt, the cost and crew are reaching to swirl *Sex* and the City: *The Movie*, one of the most anticipated films of 2008 (in theaters May 30). In a candid interview with Maclean's, Cattrall dishes on rumors of on-set feuds and the great part about making 50. She is, of course, far from developing a new series for HBO.

Q Do you remember your audition for *Sex* and the City?

A: I didn't really audition [The show's creator] Darren Star pursued me for the project. I remember he was looking around a bookstore, and I saw the book *Sex and the City*, and I thought, "That's really weird. I'd read that." So I read more than half and I remember literally throwing it across the room, because I was single at the time and I thought, "This is really depressing," and, "If men are like that, I'll die, and, and of course, am so pathetic." "Oh, said, you know? They seem to be at each other, not for each other. I recognized that Candace Bushnell's a really colored writer, but I didn't care about the people she was writing about, and I'd never been part of that kind of sex."

Q What of?

A: You know, that kind of cool, hip New York, the linen drink, the latest restaurant, the latest party, the latest designer. So I just forgot about it, and then I got a call saying that Sarah [Jessica Parker] was doing it, and I thought that was kind of interesting.

Q Did you know her?

A: I'd met her socially. I'd seen her in the Steve Martin film about L.A.—I thought she was terrific—and they said, "Well, we'd like you to look at the role of Samantha," because they were casting Sarah [as Carrie]. Sarah's

about 10 years younger than I am—and I thought, "Oh, okay. All right." I read it again and I still said, "Well, I don't like it, even if she's involved. It's really not for me," and Darren loved somebody else.

Q Oh, really?

A: Yeah. And then Darren Erdman—Darren's boyfriend and an old friend of mine—called me on a Sunday. It was about five or six weeks before they were going to start shooting, and he said, "I just wanted to know what happened, why you said no." I said, "I don't know, Darren," I was at, "I just kind of feel like I'm over the hill to play this kind of role, and I don't really know if I can do it." He said, "You're really wrong."

Q Were they asking you to consent to the whole series?

A: Oh, yes. You have to be willing to sign a contract which is basically six years of your life.

Q At that point was it a pilot?

A: Just a pilot. It's scary and when you're at that point, you're at—if it goes longer, and you think, "I don't know if I want to do this." I'd done one other series before and I just couldn't leave it. It was so tedious. I had no life, and I think I was at a last-ditch scenario of, "Well, I got married? Well, I have a child?" So when this came about they kept saying, "Well, it's not TV. It's HBO," and I was like, "It's still a television show." They said, "Well, this is a half-hour, it's not as long." So I called Darren the next morning after that sleepless night and I said, "Look, I'd like to have lunch." I really laid out my concerns, and one of them was that Samantha would just become a two-dimensional character, which I thought she was on the page. He said, "No no no no." He just really charmed me.

Q Where did you first get the sense that it was something special and it might take off?

A: It was in the middle of the first season,

and it was an episode where the four of us were all in black and we were going to the suburbs. I love you, we're rich."

Q No.

A: A lot of men didn't. And here on I found out that—I don't know if this is true—but that episode inspired *Disparate Housewives*, because we were the city girls going out to the country, and everyone in the country was in, like, posh, and we were in leather and black coats. And then at the beginning of the second season, I think the writers knew.

Q Was that the episode where they went to a holy place?

A: Yes, exactly. I think at the beginning of the second season, Darren and [executive producer] Michael Patrick King started to write specifically for us in accuracy. It wasn't really about the first season that people started to love us, because the reviews initially were not good, they were kind of mixed. They liked it but they didn't believe women spoke like that and men were just foodahls to bounce around, kick around.

Q Did you have to do the party you did? Did you see yourself doing one of the other ones?

A: I certainly could see myself as Charlotte. It thought it might be interesting to be Carrie at 40, but Carrie wasn't it. I was not so contemplative as she is in my 30s. I was still trying to figure it out and I wanted to rush to work, just work. And in my 40s, I became much more contemplative and not really about spending the rest of my life alone, but maybe that's because I was first married in my 20s, I'm not sure. But that sort of brings me to the next decade—the you, which I think is even less contemplative. It's like, "How can I fit all this in before she looks appear on the horizon?"

Q I guess I wasn't that conscious of there being the work of an age gap between Sarah and the other women.

A: Well, I think that she always speaks from the moment, you know, she's been there, done that.

Q So, it comes across that way.

A: Yeah. And that comes to a point of falling down and picking yourself up, you know? There's a kind of world-weary quality to her, but there's nobility there. Even if she's married so horribly by a man or a job opportunity or a diet, she has a mystery to her, because you think, "What does want her?" "Where is the redemptive?" and that was the wonderful fall story that was told through the series, and that's what Darren promised me would happen, and he kept his promise, because it just expanded, but in a really different way than I thought it would.

Q Was there some point at which you felt Samantha's character became more of a comic or, alternatively, when it became sort of a

HE'S A TOUGH ACT TO FOLLOW

Rick Hillier changed the Forces—and he sure knew how to turn a phrase

BY JOHN GEDDES • General Rick Hillier was so often so memorably outspoken that it was never clear when he was making a calculated hit to be quotable, and when he was just letting it fly. He demonstrated the old adage of Canadian soldiers abroad in initial press keepers by describing their mission in Afghanistan as a hunt for "detestable murderers and warlords." After Stephen Harper's Tories won power, he labelled the previous crew of Liberal defence ministers a "decade of dark sun" (prompting one outraged Liberal to call him "a pig for the Conservative party"). Asked early this year about a gaffe by a Harper staffer on the delicate subject of Afghan gay men, Hillier, who was on a winter holiday in the Dominican Republic when it happened, retorted, "I was on my third martini and Coke, and I really didn't get a drink."

So let's be indulgent on Hillier's rambling manner this week that he will step down as chief of defence staff in July: there's no way this eccentric can hope to equal his Newfoundland-accented turn of phrase. But following in the footsteps of this unusually popular general will be a tall order beyond trying to match his outlandish public persona. In more than three years as chief of the Canadian Forces, Hillier, 63, not only emerged as the most recognizable face and voice of the Canadian military but produced, in decision, he also overhauled its structure, rallied to morale, and launched it into a dangerous new era of combat risk since abroad. "The Canadian Forces have become an important national institution that everybody drinks about, talks about, writes about," says Terry Copp, director of Wilfrid Laurier University's Institute of Military, Strategic and Management Studies. "And that won't just be true before Hillier."

When Hillier was appointed to head the Forces by their prime minister Paul Martin in 2005, the mission was ripe for change. An era of painful defence cuts, part of the Jean Chrétien government's deficit-fighting pre-



THE GENERAL, his acerbic wit and sense of humour about who was really deciding policy

former Yugoslavias, and Douglas Bland, pro-fuser of defence management studies at Queen's University, stresses that Hillier's job was to be seen to foster a "new ethic" after they felt Canada took a slide during the scandal over the 1999 shooting death of a teenager by Canadian soldiers on a UN peace-keeping mission in Somalia.

Hillier's chance to test a new role for the Forces and restore its public image came in another failed war: Afghanistan. Before he was named Canada's top general, his Afghan credentials gave a serious dash to a place in Canadian military history. In 2001, he was chosen to head the UN-mandated coalition's mission, called ISAF, in Kabul. "That was the most significant command a Canadian general had held since the 1916 Battle of Arras," says Eugene Long, who saw Hillier in action close-up as a chief of staff to two Liberal defence ministers, and who wrote extensively about him as an author of *Unsettled War: Canada in Kandahar*. Hillier distinguished himself in Kabul, Long says, by helping provide the way for Afghan elections, fighting close bonds with Afghan leaders including President Hamid Karzai.

He came home with a personal commitment to Afghanistan that brought out a slightly cranky, somewhat sentimental streak not uncommon among successful soldiers. "I was enthralled by the Afghan people," he told *Maclean's* in 2005. "I tried to experience their version of the struggle to understand it." He expressed admiration for warlords nearby when an obstacle to a stable Afghan government, even some who labelled as the opium trade. Hillier was inclined to excuse as motivated by necessity about their place in Afghanistan's future. Anyway, they were all fair warriors. "They beat the Russians pretty fairly and squarely, at the end of the day they were responsible for throwing the Taliban and throwing them out along with a significant number of al-Qaeda folks," Hillier said. "I saw the first leaders that I've ever had the opportunity to meet."

Given his personal attachment to Afghanistan, it's little wonder Hillier pushed for the choice to shift Canada's focus from the relative safety of Kabul to much more challenging Kandahar. Although the decision was approved by Martin and sustained by Harper, Hillier was the driving force behind Canada's

mission to take on the violence in Taliban heartland. "He's the architect of that," Long says, "and he's the most outspoken voice for it in Canada." The job has certainly needed a pro-mission champion. From 2002 to 2005, Canada's foreign troops in Afghanistan, 74 have died since the move to Kandahar in 2006. Perhaps the most compelling evidence for Hillier's personal connection to Canada and Canadian troops in that, despite that heavy toll, his popularity hasn't noticeably waned.

Indeed, so popular is Hillier that around Ottawa his stature often raises questions about who's really directing defence policy—the charismatic general or his less widely admired political masters? In fact, Hillier's Three Orders, for instance, the government set out a goal of training Afghanistan's police and army by 2011, but Hillier reminded only a few days later that the training would take "10 years or so." "I decided there was no real conflict, but it wasn't the only one in the world," the long-term demands of Afghanistan in contrast to more optimistic views among some Canadian politicians.

Still, if he sometimes caused politicians grief, Hillier's knack for focusing critics in the Forces—even among Canadian veterans about the Afghanistan mission—made him an unrelenting political asset. Asked at a news conference on his retirement if he contemplated a future in politics, however, he said "No, it's that clear." Harper didn't pressure him to step down, and his 15-year tenure is about typical for a chief of defence staff. "He is a great Canadian," the Prime Minister said of Hillier, "and we are very proud to have worked with him."

Despite his high profile, much of that work was very much behind the scenes. Hillier upheld the Forces' traditional structure, making some of the old divisions between army, navy, and air force. He pleaded for expensive new military hardware, a career that it works. "I've been in the Forces for 35 years," he said. "I've been in the Forces for 35 years." But the previous generation was always a long time ago. Long pointed out that Hillier hasn't yet got new helicopters he once called his top priority, and that abandoned a plan to acquire a new cable gun system.

Laurier's Copp points out one unfinished business: Tap on the list for Canada's next top general when he focuses when the Afghan mission runs out, is scheduled in 2011. Announcing his retirement, Hillier suggested a perhaps-daring answer: moved the seat "The operations of operations required from the Canadian Forces will be the entire operations," he said, "whether it's blue beret operations, peacekeeping operations, peace-keeping operations, or all out combat operations in a place that is similar to Afghanistan. I think that's the way of the future." ■



THE RCMP arrested Conservative headquarters for election spending records Tuesday

Whiff of scandal lingers in Ottawa

Questions about the Tories' integrity are beginning to pile up

BY ANDREW WRIGHT • After some searching about, Liberal Leader Stéphane Dion arrived at the central question of the day: "What is going on?" he begged, to open question period on Tuesday. A moment later, Michael Ignatieff offered two explanations. "How did it get there?" and "Why did we get there?" Good questions all, not that they should expect answers any time soon.

Hours earlier, Elections Canada, assisted by the RCMP, had arrived at the door of Conservative party head quarters in downtown Ottawa and executed a search warrant. In the past few of headline writers, this was a "bad" and, in short order, the 12th floor had become the nondescript office building was filled with reporters to marry that the landlord decreed the situation a fire hazard and ordered most of the mob back down to the lobby. The accusations of improper campaign spending that appeared to spur such police action were not unknown to those on Parliament Hill. But here, for perhaps the first time, was something tangible. Something TV cameras could dutifully capture for repeated airing on the evening news. Not surprisingly, the mood among Liberals was described by one source as "chillier."

The awkwardly dubbed "us and our" scandal has pressed the Conservatives against the electoral commission for months now. After revealing financial records for the Tory campaign in 2006, Elections Canada refused to contribute more than 60 Tory candidates—including several cabinet ministers—for what the party claimed were legitimate local advertising costs. The commissioner says the party transferred thousands of dollars to local candidates, who then sent the money back to the party to pay for national advertising. The party put up an national spending limit approximately \$1 million. The Conservatives claim the ads were local (a list of candidates apparently appeared at the end of each ad) and have asked the Federal Court to intervene. Successive Commissioner WD

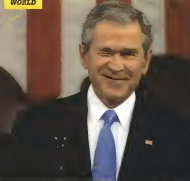
lance Corbett has proceeded with an inquiry that could result in criminal charges. Raging in the House of Commons on Tuesday to offer the government's first official comment on the words, the Prime Minister was typically bullish, seeking to stop just short of alleging conspiracy. "The Conservative party initiated court action against Elections Canada some time ago on the advertising issue," he said. "I also would observe that tomorrow Elections Canada officials were scheduled to be examined by lawyers from the Conservative party. While neither actions are or may not delay that somewhat, we remain extremely confident in our legal position." Later, a senior Liberal, speaking as a private citizen, went further, denouncing "a

ELECTIONS CANADA CLAIMS THE TORY CAMPAIGN SPENT \$1 MILLION OVER THE LEGAL LIMIT IN 2006



"BABY KILLERS" AND "A DISGUSTING EXCUSE"
"I've always considered Paul Martin to be a very intelligent leader for a human being. What is a lot of people do is, despite it is that this man is a terrorist, to come out with the insensitive remark that he came out with a few weeks ago: 'where these seekers lost their lives and he put them in a military context.' I don't understand the great Gregory Wall was on several-sitting-at-the-table who described leaders as 'militaristic baby-killers'."

SEAN PATRICK O'NEILL
NEW HAVEN, CT



DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES U.S.-talked NAFTA, but Bush called for bilateral respect

WE'LL MISS HIM WHEN HE'S GONE

Canadians disliked him, but George Bush has been very good toward this country



BY LIZSA CH. BAYNE • "Hope you love, eh," sheared the cover of this magazine when U.S. President George W. Bush ran for re-election

in 2004. The poll behind the headline suggested that only 15 per cent of Canadians would have voted for Bush if they had the chance. Those days, perhaps because Bush is perceived as an isolationist diplomat, are long behind. In 2005, a poll by the CBC, "Yet Canada remains one of only a handful of nations in which the poll showed perceptions of the U.S. have actually gotten worse. Overall, described conservatives in Canada must change their profile that a Democrat replace Bush by a 2:1 margin, according to a Canadian Press/News Dominion poll released in January

And yet: Before Canadians could enter the era of being the end of the Bush era, the Democratic presidential candidates began demanding to see the possibility of withdrawal from NAFTA to "extract" to extract concessions from Canada and Mexico. Had it come from Bush, such talk would have been denounced as bullying. Coming from Hillary Rodham Clinton and Barack Obama, it was explained away as understandable political pandering, accompanied by knowing discussions of blue collar politics. But this week, Clinton campaigned in Pennsylvania by calling NAFTA her husband's "mistake," and Obama stated she'd taken too long to come to that conclusion.

Bush, meanwhile, was preparing to participate in his final bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Stephen Harper and Mexican President Felipe Calderón on April 21 and 22, as part of the so-called Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) dialogue he initiated at the request of his right-handers—the ones who fact that they will be his own party would rather sell their country off from the rest of the continent. It's a mood that apparently extends

to the Democrats. While many Canadians cheered the election of a Democratic Congress in 2006, it has already shown a protectionist mood (denying a trade deal with Colombia), has already produced legislation that could have harmed it in a trade treaty (threatening to curtail imports of Canadian oil), and is working on another that could (proposed legislation that would let food grown in Canada or Mexico as foreign.)

Given all that, could we possibly find ourselves missing a thing or two about George W. after he's gone? Sure, many Canadians disapproved of his war in Iraq, his hefty tax cuts and deficit spending, his treatment of detainees. They sneered at his talk of good and evil and frequent references to God. But when it came to international relations, trade, and border issues, things could have been much worse. Take that plain spoken cowboy subtext: Simple minded, perhaps. Or maybe not the worst quality when deployed in support of a Canada-U.S. trade relationship that encompasses 70 per cent of Canada's exports and accounts for more than a quarter of Canada's GDP. The day after the Democratic candidates made their NAFTA announcements, Bush responded: "The idea of just unilaterally withdrawing from a trade treaty because of trying to score political points is not good policy," he said. "It's not good policy on the merits, and it's not good policy as a message to send to people who have, in good faith, signed a treaty."

The political storm over the Canadian consulate's attempted deconstruction of Obama's trade policies—now the subject of a law enforcement—underscores that when with Bush, there was no need for back-channel communication. "He is a person who is easy to deal with," recalls former Liberal cabinet minister Anne McLellan, who has attended various meetings with the President. "There is no artifice. He tells you exactly what he is saying from. There are not a lot of surprises—and there are benefits to that." McLellan credits Bush with constructive work with both Jean Chrétien and Paul Martin, despite the perception that relations had soured over Iraq and other disagreements.

Bush's first ambassador to Canada, former Massachusetts governor Paul Cellucci, says reports of tensions were overblown. "The prime minister has to walk a line of the tight-rope—he has to be seen as having a good relationship but can't be seen as having too close a relationship," says Cellucci, who was accused by some negative reports. "They'd say the President didn't invite the prime minister to the ranch or to Camp David. Well, I was in Monticello when prime minister Martin had his first meeting with the President. The President said, 'That was a good meeting. We've



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DITCH THE SOMBREROS

Should Ottawa quit a continental strategy and go back to one-on-one with the U.S.?



BY LIZIA CH. SAVAGE •

Treasurer president Janet Hollis waved around a York peppercorn, public when he campaigned for Barack Obama in Pennsylvania earlier this month, and described the North American Free Trade Agreement in words unfit to print. He stood in front of a Reading factory whose workers are losing their jobs because production of the almost 70-year-old collective is moving to Mexico.

Indeed, whereas Democratic presidential candidates have taken word about pulling out of NAFTA to secure better labour and environmental standards, it's presumably better news, too, Canada, whose standards they've had in mind. Adding fuel to the fire has been an ugly over-undocumented immigrants, also referred to as "illegal aliens," as even the "alien residents" in American of various political stripes are demanding a strengthening of their borders—and it's not the Canadian

border that is driving the debate. But while Canada may be the biggest trading partner of 36 American states, and is rarely the target of the anti-North American sentiment that is growing on both sides of the U.S. political aisle, it is suffering the collateral damage.

Now, as Prime Minister Stephen Harper prepares to meet with U.S. President George W. Bush and Mexican President Felipe Calderón in New Orleans on April 21-23, there is a growing sentiment in Ottawa that the "three amigos" as they have been called since the one-on-one bilateral summits between presidents and prime ministers were replaced in 2005 with meetings of the three leaders, under a broader discussion process known as the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP). But, "based on the rumours so far, I don't think the trilateral approach, despite all the fanfare, has done much to advance a bilateral agenda," says Derek Burney, a former Canadian ambassador to Washington who last headed Harper's transition from opposition to government. "We are heavily disengaged into U.S. Mexican issues as long as we pursue the trilateral approach. Whether immigration or drugs, their issues are quite different from our issues."

In response, Burney is leading an effort to

develop a fresh "Mogensen" for Canada-U.S. relations, for delivery to the Prime Minister in time for the election of the next U.S. president. Co-chaired by Peri Haxby, director of the Montreal-based School of International Affairs at Carleton University, the project is not an attack on trilateralism but will focus scholars, former diplomats and business leaders on bilateral issues ranging from the border and defence to climate change and the Arctic. Burney advocates a return to regular bilateral leaders' meetings and possibly the cessation of new bilateral summits, such as one to deal with the border. "The current [Canadian] governments would probably welcome a return to more of a bilateral focus," says Burney.

The stark differences between the issues were on display when U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice met with Foreign Affairs Minister Maxime Bernier and Mexican Foreign Secretary Patricia Espinosa at the State Department earlier this month for preparatory meetings for the New Orleans meeting. At the meeting, post-conference, Burney was asked about cases of Canadians in Mexico and American consuls, but mostly inquired quickly while Rice and Espinosa fielded questions from the Mexican press on a proposed U.S. three-year \$1.4 billion program, the Manda-

HARPER MEETING with Rice and Bush at a 2004 summit. Inevitably dragged into U.S.-Mexican issues that Canada doesn't share



ASSEMBLY WITH THE UNITED

Initiative, aimed at building up the Mexican military's ability to fight drug cartels and violence along the border using new technology, as well as helicopters and surveillance aircraft. It has been criticized to lend a useful subsidy to Mexico and a recipe for a lethal escalation on human rights. "Whatever the case, it demonstrates that when violence in the southern border reaches a scale that requires military intervention, it can quickly acquire general dimensions of high-tech defense" lessons in the north.

In fact, the American political context has been completely transformed since the early days of the Bush administration, when Clinton moved the former Texas governor's close bond with his friend, then Mexican president Vicente Fox. Mexico's image has suffered more after the Republican presidential contest drew several outspoken hard liners on immigration, Coleman said a Mexico City radio station that "the only theme in the electoral campaign is to compete to see who can be the most sniggering, macho and anti-Mexican." He accused the American people of a lack of understanding and "hostility" toward his country. Meanwhile, the Democratic presidential candidates also face pressure



AMERICANS think Mexico when they consider immigration problems. Canada cautions not to talk about tightening both borders—to not to appear to be targeting out Mexico and offending their Hispanic vote. As long as the discussion remains about the future of "North America," Canada finds itself torn to point out, not to turn how it is different. In addition, SILL has made sure the overriding border concern in the U.S.

"If I've seen one sea change since coming back to Ottawa it's the shift from isolationism to bilateralism among the business community and those who follow the Canada U.S. relationship," says Colin Robertson, who from 2004 to 2006 led the Canadian Embassy's advocacy efforts on Capitol Hill, and is now directing the bilateral research initiative at Carleton. "They have come to a through hard experience—partly because we see the American approach to the border has been to make the approach to the south and apply it to the north. When Americans talk trade and migration they are talking Mexico, and we become collateral damage."

The SPT process was supposed to be flexible enough to allow for different progress among the countries. Supranational "there can talk and one can walk." But critics don't buy it. "We need to say goodbye to the compromises," argues Michael Hart, a professor of trade policy on the National Postgraduate School of International Affairs at Carleton University, and a former Canadian trade official. "I would argue it tomorrow and replace it with a bilateral agenda where Canada and the U.S. have common interests and where there is room for progress. The government has not been working harder to help we are not Mexico. That is what we should be doing."

Supporters of the bilateral approach say it has political and economic benefits for Canada. "Many of us believe in the importance of a shared American community," says former Liberal deputy prime minister Anne McLellan. "We want to see NAFTA as a stepping stone toward greater efficiency and integration within North America so we are able to level this trading block and compare with the rest of the world." She argues that American decision-makers badly underestimated that the northern border and the southern border are different, and are aware that jobs are being lost to outside countries such as India and China. "Mexico is losing jobs to China, far goodness sake," she says.

Sillarsen argues that Canada stands a better chance of drawing attention to its issues in a three-way process. "From Ottawa's point of view, I can see the rationale for wanting to move to bilateral," says Greg Anderson, a professor at the University of Alberta and co-author of a study of the SPT. "But I'm not sure Ottawa is going to get a lot of traction trying to push a bilateral agenda." Chris Souda, a Canada specialist at Washington's Center for Strategic & International Studies, agrees. He recalls struggling to draw modest success from the Washington policy community discussions of Canada's U.S. issues, while his colleagues who handled Mexican issues would have "hundreds in the room—and some hanging off the walls." Maybe so, but given the size of the attention Mexico gets there days, crowds are something Canada may prefer to live without. ■

Death row in Japan is a busy place

BY CAMERON AIRBORNE-VINCE • China's capital system may be capturing all the headlines these days with its perceived human rights violations and overt violence toward Tibetans, but away from the spotlight



HATOYAMA: Hangings are tried to avoid political upset

Japan is developing a rather British reputation of its own. In the past few months, under the leadership of new Justice Minister Naoto Hatoyama, an outspoken supporter of capital punishment, Japan has hanged thousands of all of them in secret execution that were publicized only after the fact. In comparison, Japan executed two convicted criminals in 2004 and only one in 2005. "I just carry out executions solemnly as justice minister in response to what the law requires," a defense Hatoyama told reporters earlier this month.

But the response from critics and human rights activists has been ferocious. Opponents of the death penalty claim the system relies heavily on confessions extracted during long, abusive interrogation sessions. And according to Amnesty International, human life under a harsh regime and an inhuman system, with the ever-present fear of execution as they never know what day will be their last. Inmates are only told of their impending death on the morning of the day they are scheduled to be hanged. Compounding the problem is the unreliable accuracy of time sentences spent on death row prior to being executed. Some reports put the average at two to eight years, and in some are often kept in solitary cells in detention centers while awaiting their fate.

Yet despite global stress from critics for Japan to cut capital execution and improve the death penalty system, there is little external opposition toward the policy. Public opinion polls show that the Japanese support executing the country's most dangerous murderers. And although there is a growing number of politicians inside Japan who oppose the current system, the hangings are directly tied to coincide with parliamentary holidays, thus making it harder to raise the matter in the Japanese parliament. ■

GPS leaves Europeans lost in space

BY PATRICIA TREBLE • With the increasing popularity of satellite navigation, a lot of drivers are being annoyed through Britain's broken villages and quiet country lanes, sometimes with disastrous results. This is because, while the GPS systems and motorists seem to get from point A to point B, they don't systematically select the most appropriate route. Last week, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings sounded the alarm at how sat nav systems are leading drivers toward ancient ruins and narrow roads. "The result," says the society's Philip Worsley, "is thousands of pounds worth of damage to historic structures which have, until recently, stood the test of time."

An example are the Roman foundations of Penwyth Castle, damaged by the huge number of trucks being guided to nearby roads. In comparison, between 1990 and 2004, the castle's damage was up to the new busy road. The castle's ruins are now being used as a site for the road. "This is a sign of the bottom of the road," says Worsley, "and the bottom of the road is a sign of the bottom of the road."

With more European drivers using GPS to navigate unfamiliar British roads, the amount of sat nav accidents is on the rise. Last year, a Czech tourist following a route didn't realize the wooded lane he was traveling on in Devon has a sharp 90 degree turn. He was wedged tight for four days.



JUST BECAUSE you have sat nav doesn't mean you should do this

Government has announced that it will force navigation firms to provide different routes for different vehicle types. Until the updated systems are introduced, Geoff Dwyer of the Parliaments Transport Association pleads for common sense. "At the end of the day, it will come down to the driver," he says. "The fact he's driving off a cliff or onto a pond, it's his own fault more than the sat nav." ■

The Thames welcomes old friends

BY ROSEANNE TAYLOR • After a long hiatus, it seems London has managed to lure back a beloved inhabitant that fled the British capital years ago: the sea horse water quality. A colony of shiny-scaled sea horses has taken up residence in the city's famed Thames river, half a dozen of the creatures have been discovered during annual conservation surveys conducted over the past 35 months. Until a single specimen was found by a fisherman in 2004 (and taken to a nearby aquarium), the unique fish had been seen in the Thames's waters since 1876.

According to conservationists, who believe the new found colony is due to rise and



SEA HORSES are a sign that river water quality is up

has even begun breeding, the population is again that the river is becoming cleaner and warmer. Since 2004, sea horses have been born near to Britain's coastal regions, preferring the warm waters of the Mediterranean. So far they've been spotted as far as London, about 80 kilometers (that's 50 miles) from the sea (which contains both salt and fresh water). "It demonstrates that the Thames is becoming a suitable habitat for diverse biota for aquatic life," says Alan Shaw of the Zoological Society of London. Long considered a polluted and biologically dead river, the Thames has benefited from recent attempts to clean it up. Now, a number of wildlife species—including otters, albatross and others—are making a comeback, and the city has plans for a 16 km tunnel to keep water out of the river during winter storms. But until the celebration, some environmentalists caution that the return of the Thames's fauna is due in part to the effects of global warming. "There has been a small but definite rise in the temperature of the North Sea and English Channel," says Richard Knapman of the Mass Conservation Society. "This may well be the cause of all the new and exciting species we are seeing."

Researchers kept the discovery of the sea horses secret until now to protect the vulnerable creatures, but after giving protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 last week, their British residency now seems secure. ■

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Books That Will Change Your Mind About Canada

IS GREED GOOD?



With the world economy sputtering, we've found a familiar scapegoat on Wall Street. But maybe Gordon Gekko was right all along.

BY JASON KIRBY

It's been about 10 years since one of America's most charismatic when-ot-for-villains walked out of prison a free man and set out to redeem his shattered reputation. Or so the story goes: Gordon Gekko, the financial corporate raider from the 1987 film *Wall Street*, who told us "greed is good, greed is right," is set to return to the big screen next year in the sequel *Money Never Sleeps*. Having become one of the nation's great philanthropists, Gekko is suddenly a reformed man, says Stephen Schiff, the screenwriter signed by 20th Century Fox to bring the character back to life. "In some ways, he's a much larger figure now," Schiff told *MoneyWeek*. "He's no longer an inside Wall Street bad guy, he's someone who's really as-

serted with the good and the good." But deep down, has Gekko really abandoned his well-worn ways? "He's a complex person, maybe more complex than he once had been," Schiff says. "It's a more complex world."

That's one way of putting it. Here in the real world, some of *Wall Street*'s biggest bosses are mucking. Test cities have sprung up inside Los Angeles to house hundreds of homeless refugees. Scattered out of their homes. Families are shattering their dreams and unemployment is surging. What started as an almost self-motivated quest a decade ago has spun out through the arteries of the global economy to become something much bigger. Last week, when billionaire financier George Soros raised the specter of a Great Depression-style slow-

down, he was merely giving voice to a fear lurking in the back of many peoples' minds: that as the debate rages over who, and what, is to blame, there's widespread agreement on one thing: we wouldn't be in this mess if some people hadn't been so bloody greedy.

It's a popular refrain at the moment: Presidential candidate Barack Obama, in a recent speech, decried the "culture of greed" gripping America. Coalition bloggers and media commentators have pointed the finger at capitalism and accused it of being the world's predicament. "I believe the system, I believe greed," a former director of several universities' house for business told a newspaper when it became obvious the bank was failing. "Wall Street is really predicated on greed." Aside from being the most consistently held delusion ever uttered about New York's financial capital, it nonetheless captures a growing sentiment that something in that country's DNA desperately needs to change.

But is evil money all across the Western

world to sink our money-grubbing ways, we're apt to run into a thoroughly avoidable reality: Greed, and its more respectable cousin, ambition, are at the very foundation of Western, free-market values. Many of the individuals and positions that have received scathing criticisms were, until recently, heralded for their innovations and contributions. When times are good, and everyone is making money, we celebrate ambition. Now, peering through the grim lens of the latest housing bubble, mass layoffs and a weary and uncertain future, we're inclined to look back and say it was a false economy, in which greed and fraud ran rampant. Life, Schiff says, is a complex world, and nowhere is that more obvious than in the so-called low-basis reliance on the West has on our own love for wealth and status. "It's cultural," theory we approve of ambition, but as individual experience we have it when it gets us," says (Schiff) Todd, a religious scholar and author who has written on the sin of greed. "We have a

MICHAEL DOUGLAS will reprise the role of Gordon Gekko, a reformed (or not?) capitalist, in a sequel to the 1987 film *Wall Street*. In the sequel, Gekko will be a more complex character, one who's really asserted with the good and the good.

tendency to approve of greed right up until it slips us as the fast." But the question is, how do you reinvent greed without creating anything?

America's love affair with the self made man goes back to as early as the 1600s, but the established talk about the virtues of capitalism would be a far more recent phenomenon. It's not entirely surprising, though. Since the 1960s, Americans have a lot of love getting richer, and there's data to back that up. For more than four decades members of the University of California have polled college freshmen on what they see as their most important objectives in life. Today, nearly three quarters listed being well off financially among their life goals. Just 47 per cent considered that developing a personal philosophy is important in ensuring a personal fortune. In the late 1960s, says Robert R. Merton, a public opinion expert with the American Enterprise Institute, those members were almost completely reversed. So when Ronald Reagan said in 1980 that greed had been unfairly "undemocratized and de-legitimized," he was merely putting into blunt terms what economists had been saying since the days of Adam Smith's self-interest as the most efficient motivator for the creation of wealth. A few years later, from London, the U.S. treasurer on whom the character of Gekko was partially based, delivered a similar message during a controversial speech in California: "Greed is healthy. You can be greedy and still feel good about yourself." Of course, the fact that most were ultimately convicted of securities fraud and sentenced to prison has only reinforced for many

the belief that greed can only lead to ruin.

That myth can be found in all the old tales of the great robber barons. And those who faced the housing bubble of the last few years have learned first-hand just how far the West's commitment to the ideals of personal ambition can take them. The story is all too familiar by now. Lower income homeowners and speculators bought more than they could ever hope to repay so they believed, while mortgage lenders looking for commission were more than happy to oblige. Once the bankers got hold of the mortgages and resold them to investors, selling all but the loss in the process, it all unfolded in a matter of days. As John Stumpf, CEO of Wells Fargo & Co., put it during the height of the mid-2000s real estate boom, this was the result of "folk, mortgage lenders, and borrowers who put too much faith in the system."

For the last two years when subprime mortgages were gaining in popularity, they were heralded by many for their financial bene-

fit. For decades, public policy in the U.S. has emphasized the benefits of homeownership as a way to foster ambition among those living on low and middle incomes. For many in that situation, subprime mortgages, even with all their flaws, were the only way to achieve that. As researchers from the Georgia Institute of Technology's Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy have shown, "homeownership substantially increases one's propensity to vote, dramatically improves children's life outcomes, improves labour market outcomes, creates incentives to improve property, generally increases life satisfaction, and is correlated with a reduction in crime rates." No one's saying those weren't enough to lead to the mortgage meltdown. But the researchers argue such examples weren't the norm. Even with the massive rise of homeownership, they say, the subprime market has resulted in a net increase in first-time homeownership in the U.S. Were those homebuyers really being greedy for trying to live beyond their means, or ambitious for a means to better their life in life?

Selling mortgages to the poor is one thing, but it's also true that indulgence in the greed of the rich has led to a massive loss of jobs, a massive loss of income, a massive loss of wealth, a massive loss of hope, a massive loss of faith. And it's not as if the system is broken. The U.S. Congress has tried to

Even an employee of Bear Stearns said, 'I blame the system, I blame greed,' when it became clear the investment bank was near collapse

help Wall Street executives and pulled them over their hefty pay packages, which came to be known as "golden parachutes." "There was to be two-way communication in our country today," and comments about Henry A. Kissinger. "Most Americans live in a world where economic security is a goal, and there are no consequences for failure. But our nation's top executives seem to live by a different set of rules." Yet even here America is an agent of its own fall. After all, the system is not broken. It's just a little off from what it was. It's just a little off from what it was.

For example, Stanley O'Neal, the former CEO of Merrill Lynch, who held the job from 2000 until he resigned last October, paid days after the bank went up a staggering \$187.9 billion worth of subprime mortgage investments. Back in 2004, *Forbes* magazine hailed O'Neal as a "maverick genius." In a glowing story about O'Neal's rise from the grandson of a man born into slavery to Wall Street's first black CEO, the magazine extolled his success to build and run the Merrill Lynch investment company. It's all worth mentioning that in O'Neal's last full year on the job, revenue at Merrill Lynch topped \$182 billion, up from \$181.8 billion when he became CEO. But when he resigned, O'Neal contained the unprecedented act of leaving with more than \$1.5 billion in compensation. The backlash was fierce. Former pegged O'Neal's management of the mortgage crisis as number five main scandal of the US "absolutely dumbest of the dumb" (more than business in 2007). O'Neal was even more personally offended. "This interview Wall Street's Wildest West, a much-faired, really unexpected hatchet man," noted the always outspoken Jim Cramer of *Mad Money*. "Why did they really suddenly turn on O'Neal?" For the simple reason that Merrill Lynch had fallen on hard times, people were losing their homes, their jobs, and yet he was walking away with more money than he'd ever spent. Cramer and others called him "greedy" and "wicked," but what they were really doing was denouncing him as a cold-blooded capitalist.

That that outrage should be ignited by the verbal attack in this most recent group of accusations engendered as much outrage and golden penalties. When corporations like Enron and WorldCom collapsed and bankrupted in the early part of this decade, the public fixated on salacious details of their rich executive parties. But gradually, as the economy lifted off again and house prices took over where the dot-com bubble left off, the outrage tapered off. It's a cycle that has played out over and over again. "We're more forgiving in good times, but inevitably the good times turn bad," says Chris Day, associate director of the Center on Property, Citizenship and Social Entrepreneurship at Syracuse University. "The pay packages get to a certain size when where ever the head-wind is on our brain goes off, and we say that it's really greed, that's beyond history. I'm someone who likes capitalism and even I was asking, 'Was there no limit?'"

Our perception of greed, then, seems hard-wired into our nature, and it may lead to our treacherous choices. When things are going well, we can applaud the success of others. When everything goes bad, not so much. Consider the expiring love-hate relationship

of New York basketball fans to Yankees' third baseman Alex Rodriguez. When it comes to being accused of untempered greed, professional athletes and Wall Street are neck and neck. In December, Rodriguez landed a \$132.7-million, 10-year deal with the Yankees, coming him more each year than the entire Florida Marlins lineup. When it's all in a dominating ball of the park, he's here to form the hole who grew up in a poor Bronx.

O'NEAL walked away with \$150.6 million



Stanley O'Neal was celebrated as a turn-around genius at Merrill Lynch, until hard times hit, he quit, and was pilloried for his 'greed'

ly in the Dominican Republic and through sheer will and hard work, fought his way to the majors. But any sign of an ending, such as his exit from his massive paycheck. "What are we paying this greedy go-getter for getting for anyone?"

But cracking down on spiraling salaries in baseball is one thing. Calling for regulations to stamp out the self-interest that is infused in Western societies would have far greater ramifications. "Greed is an unfortunate word," says Walter Williams, an economics professor at George Mason University. "But it's about people wanting more for themselves and think that's a wonderful human characteristic. The big danger in the backlash against greed is that it gives economic growth and sup-

port to politicians who are looking for an excuse to control our lives." The fear that the envious like Williams have is that greed and ambition are really one and the same, and if regulation goes too far in restricting the former, the latter will be stamped out too. It's important before. Day at Syracuse University recently pointed a spotlight at past behavior through history, going as far back as the Dutch rule of the early 1600s. In such case contemporary socialists were offended and regulation cracked down, even though Day's study found speculation played a crucial role in developing efficient markets. "My concern here is that we not over-regulate in response and restrict the creative growth of the market," he says.

In the backlash against excessive income enough for government to attempt to seriously eradicate it from the system? If there is a problem in mid-range, otherwise yes, where it stops will depend on how bad the current crisis gets. And more importantly, whether the majority of people feel that they're getting ahead. Most in the West are already convinced that the rich have been getting richer, while the poor have grown poorer since the 1970s, even if the social data doesn't actually bear that out. But the fact is America's median household income today is no higher than what it was in the late 1970s, while economists say America's growth rate this decade has been slower than virtually any cycle going back to the 1930s. Some economists fear that factors alone may be enough to prompt an extremely self-defeating political pursuit against wealth that could actually bubble the ability of the American economy to build itself, to sustain the growth engine, and innovate for the future.

As for Gelico, Schiff expects he's going to face just fine through this crisis. "If he was an average Wall Street guy, he'd get caught up in the bubble," says Schiff, who just finished the first draft of his screenplay. "But if he is the great Gelico, as I think he is, he's asking what isn't that always wanted, always valued. If money is one, what would be the thing that will save you in bad times as well as good?" Well, if he had the same Gordon Gelico, even after a phenomenal rebirth, surely he'd know that the one thing that will always pull you out of bad times is a healthy dose of greed. ■

The \$3-billion prophet of doom



STEVE MACH

For those who love to hate the rich (and really, who doesn't?), there is a new parable of personal ambition on whom to focus our disdain. Forget Tiger Woods and his \$135.6 million plus in endorsement deals. Forget Oprah and the estimated \$132.5 million she pulls down annually from her television empire. Steve Jobs and his \$134.6 million walking away from Apple Computer last year? J.K. Rowling? Alex Rodriguez? Frank Sinatra? Bushes, all of them.

The modern-day King Midas is named John Paulson, and today you live in the certified atmosphere of Wall Street, chances are you've never heard of him. Paulson is a former investment banker who now runs his own hedge fund firm, and last year took home an estimated \$181 billion pay package. That's \$181 billion for every single household in America, or 13 times what Oprah made. It's enough to buy the Dallas Cowboys, Los Angeles Dodgers and New York Rangers, and still have half a billion left over for his dogs.

Naturally, this news was greeted with universal skepticism in the financial business. But in the rest of the world, where millions are facing the threat of bankruptcy, unemployment or both, the reaction was decidedly less enthusiastic. To walk away with that kind of fortune, when so many are suffering, just seems really unethical. The headline in one U.K. based financial website reflected the public's dark view of hedge funds: "Hedge profits form terminal."

Aaa, in fact, that's absolutely correct. Hedge funds make their biggest money in the midst of the greatest volatility, when fear is everywhere and markets are in flux. Luckily, with all prices soaring and house prices collapsing, hedge funds have made a killing. According to *Forbes* magazine, at least 100 U.S. hedge fund managers topped \$150 million in personal gains last year.

Paulson managed them all by a long way, but that millions of American homeowners were about to find themselves in deep financial trouble. He looked at the theory of subprime lending that swept the United States

between 2003 and 2007, and he bet on a crash. But, as Paulson told an investor last year, becoming aware of the housing market isn't simple as shorting an overpriced stock. His firm looked for the cheapest short sales and bought so-called credit default swaps—contracts whose value rises along with the risk that homeowners would default on their debt payments. When the credit crunch hit in late 2006, Paulson's clients hit a spectacular jackpot. Last year alone, his funds increased in value by \$1.5 billion. The firm's total assets quadrupled in 12 months.

There are many who will effectively point



There was nothing unfair about Paulson's jackpot

to Paulson's success as yet more evidence that the hedge fund sector is somehow predatory. In reality, it's just the opposite, and it's one we dispensed with the long-ago disposed that continues to dog the industry.

There is no denying that Paulson's good fortune was predicted on the misbehavior of others. He bet that the Times wouldn't make it to New York, but it's not like he was jilting the iceberg. He just did a better job of reading the charts and kept a more vigilant watch than anyone else. In that sense, hedge funds like Paulson's play an essential role in the capital markets. They serve as a counterbalance to Wall Street's hype machine and the enormous sales apparatus that sells us an asset bubble after another—whether it's Internet stocks, film, opti cables or cheap mortgages. It's no accident that several of the biggest stock crashes in recent memory—

hello Enron!—were first spotted out by hedge funds looking for ways to sell short.

You might be astonished, even offended, by the magnitude of the profits in the business, but there's nothing sinister about them. Paulson's tale, huge though it is, represents only a slice of a much bigger fortune he made on behalf of his clients. For every dollar he pocketed, his investors got \$4, and these clients knew exactly how the goods would be divided before they invested a dime.

The hedge fund industry's general guidelines allow as the "two-and-20" rule: managers take home two per cent of the funds' assets at the end of each year and 20 per cent of any profits. New funds might demand less in order to attract investors, while the more successful managers can sometimes demand more. But it's all out in the open and you can bet that last year's windfall, investors will be lining up to give Paulson more money in hopes that lightning will strike twice.

Oh sure, you say, but all that money going to just one person! It's a bit. What about the rest of us ordinary folks who don't have the same-figure-percentage needed to play in the hedge fund world?

Well, we certainly aren't cut out of the deal either. Paulson will be undoubtedly pay hundreds of millions of dollars to his clients. Remember that too, still, a strong advocate will not doubt encourage him to donate a sizable fraction to a few worthy causes. And then of course there's the other thing rich people do extremely well: they buy back.

Just last week it was reported that Paulson's trading up from his \$141-million Renaissance investment to a \$181 million compound just down the road. For real estate brokers, lawyers, doctors, bankers, and the municipal office collecting the land transfer taxes, that'll be millions in drops in this transaction alone. Whatever he chooses not to spend will surely be invested, and that money thus becomes part of the public pool of capital that fuels the broader economy, from technological innovation, and incubates the small companies that employ millions. None of that \$1.5 billion in disbursements, a tall job recalculation through the economy eventually.

It's only natural to feel a little envy. But John Paulson's eye-popping payoff is not evidence of what's wrong with hedge funds. It's evidence that hedge funds are one corner of the capital markets where things are working exactly as they should. ■

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EMPLOYEE OF THE WEEK

FREQUENT FLYERS REWARD THE AIRLINE

An Irish cut-rate airline, Ryan, was named to receive a \$800,000 volume rebate on services supplied by an English airport provided it flew enough passengers in and out by March 31. But when Ryan flew 11,000 passengers short of the target, it killed 172 guest workers to fly back and forth, earning a lot of money and giving free flights back.

An Irish manager of the Henrich airport has described this quote-making game as "Rudolfian."

No, your car dealer is not getting rich

BY BARBARA SIGHTON • Many Canadians are buying a new car at an astronomical profit. They're the good guys on a quest to get the best vehicle for the best price, car alertness are the bad guys out to pocket thousands of dollars in profits on every single car they sell. If this was ever true, it's not



BABY NEEDS a new pair of white shoes: Car dealers are suffering

anymore, according to a report released last week by Richardson Hill, Ont., auto analyst Dennis DeRoos. After crunching the numbers to include capital costs, DeRoos says many of Canada's 1,455 new car dealers are making exactly the price of a new driver for four—\$455 net—on each new vehicle they sell. It's a number so low, he says, "Most people won't believe it. I even shooed me." Furthermore, that number has slipped from \$500 net three years ago.

DeRoos blames the low profit on "the huge cost" of operating a dealership—sales for sales staff and mechanics, training fees, utilities and the cost of buying the inventory from the manufacturer. Worse, he says, "Most guys are being squeezed by price declines in the marketplace." For dealers, times are tough, he says, but the new reality will take awhile to trickle down to the customer. In Ottawa, How Williams, a spokesman for the Canadian Automobile Dealers Association, says, "Some people think cars are marked up by 50 percent. They come out of dealerships and say no movement in the price that's way out of whack with what movement is available."

Still, there are ways to get a better deal, DeRoos says. Consumers should avoid impulse shopping and do their homework. As for the bottom line at the showroom, he says, the public is to be forgiven for its scepticism. Says DeRoos: "Car dealers have traditionally had a white shoe salesman's image. They brought some of that on themselves." ■

Now on sale: secret Wal-Mart tapes

BY JORDAN TIRM • In the 1970s, Wal-Mart hired a tiny Kansas-based company to videotape its retail meetings and fully produce management and shareholder events. For almost 30 years, Flagler Productions Ltd. of Lawrence, Kan., filmed everything they could, creating an archive of some 15,000 video tapes. Then, in 2006, Wal-Mart and Flagler parted ways, now Flagler's selling public access to its archive, and the resulting behaviour is warmed about what might emerge.

By far, clips have surfaced showing rule executives in a drug, leading employees on the company cheer, others show executives rallying their managers to keep up the fight against unionisation and joking about a plastic gasoline consumer. Wal-Mart once told that acted a product safety lawsuit when one exploded, injuring a 12-year-old boy who was using it to start a fire. For business historians, consumer advocates, and plaintiff lawyers pursuing cases against the corporation, the archive could be a jackpot, well worth the \$250 an-hour fee Flagler is asking for access.

It's astonishing that the videos are being made public at all. Flagler began working for Wal-Mart as a hand-to-hand salesman, and only some overnight, no contract power was the use of the material was restricted. Copyright law there, too, holds that Flagler owns the footage, by virtue of having filmed it. Wal-Mart offered to purchase the archive for \$900,000, claiming that the footage would be of no interest to any one else.

Flagler thinks otherwise: their latest demand was for a whopping \$145 million. "To put that in perspective, Warner Music recently offered \$25 million for the entire Decca Rare Records catalogue, including essential recordings by top musicians. Snopce Dagg, Tupac Shakur and Dr. Dre. The John Murray Archive, a massive collection of letters and manuscripts from the likes of Jane Austen, Charles Darwin and Lord Byron, was valued at \$15 in 2006." Wal-Mart is reportedly considering its legal options. ■



THE TAPES: Execs in drag and tips on fighting unions

Waiting for a new iPhone? Ask Walter.

BY HANCO MACDONALDO • A better iPhone is coming? A better iPhone is coming? So says the enigmatic Wall Street Journal tech guru, Walter Mosberg. Speculation about a release date has been rampant since Apple CEO Steve Jobs' announcement in September that the new, X-Phone was coming. "Is it over yet?" Mosberg, 50, iPhone was coming.



TECH GURU: Walter Mosberg set off the Apple hype machine

Wired magazine calls Mosberg—by far the Journal's highest-paid writer—"the Kingmaker." On the day his must-read weekly newspaper columns, "Personal Technology," slammed XM Satellite Radio's spotty reception and poor design, XM stock—which had been soaring—fell by nearly nine per cent. Reuters attributed the decline to Mosberg.

Mosberg says the iPhone product was a half-year earlier than this day was, why would I announce it in the middle of a sentence at the Finnish embassy [where the outdoor race was held], rather than report it in the Wall Street Journal?" Mosberg told *Alley Insider*, a blog trading in data on Valley gossip. Yet this just added fuel to the fire. Bloggers and two lost readers hypothesized that Mosberg may have accidentally tripped a non-disclosure agreement with Apple—and was carefully covering his tail. Mosberg, whose endorsement of the iPhone called it a "beautiful and free-spirited handheld computer," was one of a select few reporters to receive an iPhone for review ahead of the launch, they note.

No matter when it lands, the new iPhone will come with a chip that allows much quicker Web browsing. Also on deck are also expected when cameras—and possibly, video—3G, if it hits the market in 60 days, customers will surely be raring in Canada, where the iPhone is still not available. In fact, it now seems likely that the new generation will be rolled out before the first even becomes available to Canadians. ■

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HOW
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A NATION OF ECO-HOGS

When it comes to pollution, water use and carbon emissions, why is Canada among the worst of the worst? BY NICHOLAS KOHLER

WHEN MUST HAVE BEEN a nice place but nothing beats a Calgary hike. Those red-winding roads, green lawns in summer, the two- or three-car garages at the end of each driveway, fit snuggly on the barbecue, and sugarcane in the fruit bowl when it's July 4th. Pondering perfect much live hanging from Dewar's hot bath-say, justice—Montreal Diamond Abner, and dip your toes into heaven. Rough, isn't it though, that the whole don't dragging away one into climate-change hell?

Greenish Canadians love jerking at the energy gluttons in Alberta—in that random green or shade of grey—shouldn't be too long. Why? Because Canada is the Calgary of global energy consumption, the Alberta of planetary prudence, outstripping all live a few with its capacity to suck up resources and spew our fifth. Last year's "How Canada Performs All Report Card on Canada," the Conference Board of Canada noted in 14th out of 17 industrial countries in a range of environmental indicators (Belgium, Australia and the United States rounded out the list). And those who

have our views should note the list's top three performers: Sweden, Finland and Norway—none of them hiking, and Norway with an oil and gas sector not unlike ours.

Canada's total energy consumption is among the highest in the G8, according to data released last fall by the U.S.

'If the whole world lived as an average Canadian does, we'd need four planets'

Energy Information Administration. And over the past 25 years, we've become real hogs. Between 1980 and 2005, total per capita consumption in the U.S. actually declined from 143 million BTU to 140.5, while Canada's soared to 436.5 from 334.2 million. Among the 30 nations that belong to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Canada ranks 26th in its performance on such key indicators as energy and water consumption, greenhouse-gas emissions and air pollution, the David Suzuki Foundation concluded in 2004 in "State of the Nation."

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ALBERTA is prince of emissions, but is Saskatchewan worse?

a Greenhouse. A new vision for Canada?

The upside? There really are few developed countries that consume more power than we do (of Western nations, only the U.S. is consistently worse). It's a bewildering vista, this wasteland of environmental misbehaviour. North America's homes have almost tripled in size since 1950, jacking up heating and energy demands. We love the front of fireway

Florida and California and owned meat, even though beef requires eight times more energy to raise than vegetables. Who lives it took 390,000 litres of water to produce a single cow, or as much as 15,000 to grow the corn for one T-bone? Or that, eight dollars of our partners, raising crops and livestock in Canada costs as much greenhouse gas as generating and distributing electricity, the other was more likely, according to recent research conducted at the University of Toronto and Carnegie Mellon.

It's equally hard to know what to do about it all. Drive your hybrid on the highway, say, and you may be generating more emissions than a regular car (hybrids work best in stop-and-go traffic). Fill up with ethanol, you say? Apart from inflating our food prices, driving more and more grainland to grow biofuel may actually create 93 times the greenhouse gases than will be saved by the fuel grainland on that land on an annual basis, according to a recent paper in Science.

In terms of greenhouse gases—what for our Alberta premier Ralph Klein, using the resigned scientific logic, used to refer to as “disaster facts”—Canada is flunking. In 2005, when our population stood at 32 million, our greenhouse gas emissions weighed in at 747 million tonnes, with the largest contribution coming from electricity and heat generation. Among the largest industrial emitters of greenhouse gases, almost nobody comes close to holding out our per capita CO₂ equivalent (33 tonnes): the U.S. just grazes past us to finish first, at 34 tonnes, we're followed by Russia at 25, Germany at 13 and Japan at 11. The trend looks to grow worse. According to Environment Canada, our net annual greenhouse gas emissions increased by more than 150 million tonnes from its 1995 level of 596 million tonnes. The bulk of that rise was in the energy and transportation sectors.

Or consider water. Our big inefficient potter, the gas-guzzlers of the toilet world, flush a third of our municipal water away. Water use shoots up 50 per cent in summer, when our delicate leaves are going brown for lack of nourishment and we unleash the hoses on our cars, gardens and, in some communities, our sidewalks. In many older cities, aging infrastructure leaks between 10 and 50 per cent of supply, just a shade better than the



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Test your Green IQ

You may see yourself as an eco-warrior who shops responsibly, drives a hybrid car, and recycles faithfully—but how much do you really know about reducing your environmental impact? BY ALEXANDRA SHIMO AND PATRICIA TREMBLE

1. Rank the following cars in terms of their greenhouse gas emissions on a city drive, from lowest to highest:

- a) Honda CR-V
- b) Toyota Prius
- c) Smart car
- d) Porsche Cayenne

2. Which type of livestock requires the most amount of grain and forage inputs per kilo of animal product produced?

- a) Broiler chickens
- b) Beef cattle
- c) Pigs
- d) Lamb

3. If you leave a computer on standby, how much power does it consume compared to when it is turned on?

- a) 5%
- b) 10%
- c) 20%
- d) 30%

4. If you plan on adding a source of renewable energy to your home, which is cheapest to install and most cost-effective in the long run?

- a) A small wind turbine of less than 5 kilowatt
- b) Photovoltaic cells, which convert UV rays to electricity
- c) Solar heating: water solar thermal panels heat the house's hot water
- d) A geothermal heat pump

5. What were Canada's annual greenhouse gas emissions in 2005, in millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent?

- a) 335
- b) 603
- c) 697
- d) 747

6. How many kilograms of greenhouse gases, in carbon dioxide equivalent, could a North American save in a year by switching from driving to taking public transport to work?

- a) 100
- b) 200
- c) 1,200
- d) 2,200

7. How much carbon dioxide does an average tree absorb over its 40-year lifespan?

- a) 200 kg
- b) 300 kg
- c) 400 kg
- d) 500 kg

8. What size last water' running a full dishwasher or clearing the same number of dishes by hand?

9. Which province has the largest percentage of households composting their organic waste?

- a) British Columbia
- b) Quebec
- c) Prince Edward Island
- d) New Brunswick

(continued on pg. 42)



THE BSE? It takes 250,000 litres of water to make one car

developing world. In fact, Canadians use more water than anyone in the industrialized world save the Americans, drinking 1,500 cubic metres per person a year.

All this is reflected in our ecological footprint, a measure that converts a population's demands into how many global hectares are required to meet those needs per person.

Why are Canadians so profligate? Too much of a good thing, that's why. Consumption tends to rise in tandem with average household income, and Canadians are a wealthy bunch. Look at India, a country of over a billion people. Its total energy consumption in 2005 came in at just 14.8 million BTU, according to the U.S. Energy Informa-

tion Administration, some 10 times less than ours. Lower income made for fewer cars, smaller houses and less gadgets. But that's changing: as India's income rise along with other developing nations' its consumption in 2005 had more than doubled since 1990, when it was 15 million BTU. China's had more than doubled since just 1990, to 51.4 million BTU. The billion or so people now living in the developed world already consume more than nature can handle, what happens when others start consuming what we really shouldn't have? "The so-called 'American Dream' has now become a global dream," says the University of Victoria's David Boyd. "Were the globe to really achieve [that dream], it would be a global nightmare."

In Canada, regional variations in energy consumption and emissions rates have less to do with quirks of appetite than of geography—dictated in the main by whether electricity is generated with hydro or nuclear power or by burning fossil fuels. Sure, Alberta's emissions are high. But comparing it to Manitoba, say, when Premier Gary Doer last week committed to meeting the province's 2012 Kyoto targets, doesn't make a lot of sense. None of Manitoba's electricity derives from coal, the same as in Quebec, a hydro giant,

Test your Green IQ (continued from pg. 40)

10. Which province has the highest percentage of households using pesticides on their lawns or gardens?
a) Alberta b) Saskatchewan
c) Manitoba d) Ontario

11. On average, North Americans who live in suburbs generate more greenhouse gases than people who live in cities. How much more?
a) 2 times more b) 5 times more
c) 3 times more d) 11 times more

12. What is the definition of biogas?
a) Gas made from insect flatulence
b) Another word for ethanol
c) Any fuel made from renewable organic sources
d) Methane made from the fermentation of waste

13. The world's surface temperature has been rising since the 1800s. Since the late 1940s, has Canada's average temperature risen:
a) half as fast as the world's average?
b) about the same as the world's average?
c) twice as fast as the world's average?
d) slightly faster than the world's average?

14. How much have Canadian greenhouse gas emissions fallen or risen since 1990, the base year for emission levels under the Kyoto Protocol?
a) stayed the same b) dropped 15%
c) risen 20% d) more 25%

15. When Ireland passed a plastic bag tax in 2002, now 35 cents a bag, usage dropped within weeks. By how much?
a) 40% b) 50% c) 70% d) 90-95%

16. If you changed your diet from eating meat every day to eating vegetarian meat half the time, how much carbon dioxide equivalent would you save in one year?
a) 75 kg b) 150 kg c) 500 kg d) 700 kg

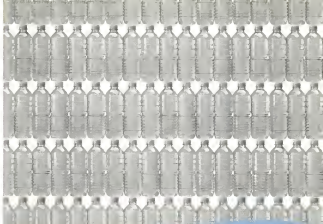
17. If you drive 17 km one way to work, and decide to work from home just one day per week, how much carbon dioxide equivalent will you save in one year?
a) 150 kg b) 250 kg
c) 450 kg d) 950 kg

18. How much water does a family of four save in a year by switching from a typical toilet to a low-flush variety?
a) 40,000 litres b) 60,000 litres
c) 80,000 litres d) 100,000 litres

19. How much higher was Canada's 2006 temperature than 1951-1980 normal?
a) Just under 1°C b) 2.4°C
c) 3.6°C d) 4.3°C

20. How many chemicals does the average Canadian have in his or her blood?
a) 12 b) 23 c) 35 d) 44

(Answer key on pg. 44)



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while just three per cent of British Columbia's emissions come by electricity production. Meanwhile, 25 per cent of Alberta's 23) and 10) times of emissions in 2009 were due to coal-fired power plants. The worst per capita emitter in Canada isn't Alberta at all but the next door, in Saskatchewan, as its emissions have increased faster than other provinces—a growth of more than 60 per cent over 1990 levels in 2005, thanks to a burgeoning oil and gas sector.

We use more water than anyone in the industrialized world, save the Americans

Well, Alberta is the prize of emitters, the highest in the country and growing rapidly. While Ontario and Alberta's 1990 emissions were roughly equivalent—175 and 170 million tonnes respectively—Alberta's growth to 2009 is double that of Ontario's. Much of that is tied to the oil and gas industry, including the oil sands. It's probably not fair to blame Albertans for something that just happens to lie in their back yard (though the government does lag on regulation, with a plan that delays emissions reductions until 2026). After all, everyone stands to benefit if they runoff faster, too—just look at Canada's adverse environmental U.S. subprime mortgage upheaval.

But various energy-sector emissions from the sector and the smogfest is much the same. Per capita annual greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation of people and goods will rise in Alberta again, at 13.5 tonnes in 2001—almost twice that of the national

average, according to the Community Foundation of Canada's latest annual "Ward Sugar" report, released last year. Saskatchewan is again Alberta at 9.9 tonnes, while Ontario and Quebec, at 5 and 4.3 respectively, are below the national average.

Canada's energy production constitutes the largest part of our ecological footprint, at 35 per cent, says the "Ecological Footprint of Canadian Metropolitans and Regions," a report updated in 2005 (but notes Canada's 20 largest municipalities and urban regions). Calgary has the largest, at 9.9 hectares per capita, followed by Edmonton, with 9.1. Toronto's is halfway down the scale, at 7.6, while the smallest footprint belongs to Greater Sudbury, at 6.9. But Ontario is no angel.

Three of the five cities in the survey with footprints 10 per cent or more over the average are in the province: Hamilton, Ottawa and York Region, northwest of Toronto. And a lot of that's due to urban sprawl, not only more people drive farther (to work, for groceries, taking the kids to school), but suburban homes tend to be bigger and less efficient. Not say

prisingly, North America's per capita footprint is 9.4 global hectares and Europe's, at 4.8, is almost half that.

Some of this is an accident of history—Europe's cities are smaller and more dense because they produce the car, producing their toughest transit and urban green systems. But much of Europe's has also regulated, stopping taxes on carbon and introducing incentive to construct building—things we've failed at for three decades. Europeans have an appetite for this sort of grand collective project and the leadership to push it through. It's no accident that urban capture and our age, Alberta's best hope but still a no-50 fix in the province, has been a Norwegian reality for over a decade. Norway adopted a carbon tax in 1991, giving industry good reason to invest in new technology. Early this year, B.C. announced its own carbon tax, on everything from gasoline to home heating fuel. The most comprehensive such levy in the world, it is the first truly groundbreaking green measure in Canada in a generation. Could Premier Gordon Campbell's move possibly succeed in changing his provincial peers into cleaning up Canada's shameful act? ■

WRD Jason Kirby and Kate Lawton

ANSWER KEY 1. Toyota Prius. Smart car. Honda CR-V. BMW 5 Series sedan. Porsche Cayenne. 2. d) Lamb. 3. c) 20%. 4. c) Solar heating. 5. c) 747. 6. d) 2,200. 7. a) 200 kg. 8. A dishwasher (no rinsing beforehand). 9. c) PEI. 10) 100. 11) c) 11. 12) 11 tons. 13) 18. 14) Any fuel made from renewable organic sources. 15. c) twice as fast as this world's average. 16. d) 100. 17. c) 90-110. 18. c) 700 kg. 19. c) 80,000. 20. 19. 21. 2-4. 22. c) 48.

Calculate your carbon footprint

The average Canadian commuter generates 5,000 kg of carbon dioxide annually. To find out roughly how you measure up, put out your utility bills, grab a calculator, and follow these simple instructions. BY ALEXANDRA DEMO

ELECTRICITY AT HOME

Multiply the number of kilowatt hours you consume annually (usually found on your electricity bill) by 0.084 if you live in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Nova Scotia or 0.42 if you live in Ontario, New Brunswick, NWT, Nunavut or PEI.

a) 0.084 if you live in any other province or territory

FUELS AT HOME

Multiply the cost of your monthly fuel bill by 50

ANNUAL MILEAGE

Multiply the number of kilometres you travel annually by 0.01, if you drive a small car or a hybrid; 0.017 if you drive a medium-sized car; or 0.038, if you drive a large car, SUV or sports car

FLIGHTS

1) Multiply the number of return short-haul flights (less than four hours) you take in a year by 400
2) Multiply the number of return long-haul flights (more than four hours) you take in a year by 1,000

E-GARBAGE

Everyone creates garbage. Add 300

RECYCLING

1) Do you recycle newspaper? If not, add 85
2) Do you recycle aluminum and tin cans? If not, add 75

CALCULATOR

Add A + B + C + D + E + F

Note: This calculation is for a one-person household. If you live with more than one person, then divide the total of A + B + C by the number of people living in your household.

RESULTS

1) number of carbon dioxide per year
Less than 3,000: excellent
3,000 to 4,000: good
4,000-6,000: average
More than 6,000: poor



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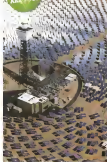


ENVIRONMENT

TEN IDEAS THAT WORK

Driverless taxis, offices where you don't freeze in summer: 10 novel, revolutionary, sometimes remarkably simple solutions

100% GREEN
AND YOUTH



A BETTER WAY TO CATCH SOME SUN

Solar power would be a nice ideal way of generating electricity—clean, renewable, and renewable—*if it weren't* roughly four times as expensive as that produced by fossil fuels. Concentrated solar power cuts those costs by more than half, by greatly reducing or even eliminating the number of expensive photovoltaic panels. Instead, current can concentrate the sun's rays on a single point, generating intense heat—temperatures of up to 3,500° C. This is used to heat a fluid (such as water), which drives the turbines, and these generate electricity. Concentrated solar energy is collected by power towers or by large planes spread over hundreds of hectares. In Nevada, a 100-hectare solar plant went online in June 2007. The plant produces up to 134 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity per year or enough to light up 14,000 homes—virtually the entire population of nearby Boulder City. With the rising price of oil, concentrated solar is becoming a frangible alternative, and construction of these plants is under way in several countries, including Spain, Australia, and the U.S. At present, it still costs about 17 cents per kilowatt hour, compared to about 10 cents in the U.S. For conventional power, but these costs are expected to drop as the technology improves. "It's the quality of the sunlight that makes a difference in concentrated solar power," says Patrick Roldanus, a project manager at the research department of the California Energy Commission, which has been a world leader in the technology. "Canada has good solar potential, and there are a number of regions that have enough sunny days to make use of this technology," he adds. Wang Vasserman's was one of them. —Alexandre Stenno



TURNING UP THE HEAT IN JAPAN

In May 2006, the Japanese government charged the future of summer fashion by launching Cool Biz, an ongoing campaign to lower national carbon emissions from air conditioning. The reason is all government offices were raised to 28° C from June to September, and companies were asked to follow suit. When it was first announced, the policy sparked a national debate on what to wear. A corporate culture divided by formal and traditional—white shirts, dark suits and ties—was thrown into sartorial confusion, and the government responded with fashion advice and clothing suggestion sheets.

Today, Cool Biz is the new normal for offices. The Ministry of the Environment estimates that 48 per cent of companies comply with the voluntary policy. In the past three years, the campaign has saved tons of carbon—more than four million in fact. It has also spawned a new line of summer fashion. Jackets and ties are a no-no in the government clothing recommendations. Instead, floral fabrics, like the Japanese shirt—the Japanese equivalent of the Hawaiian—are in vogue. Some people find the higher temperatures a little too warm, but complaining about the heat is considered a social faux pas. —A.S.

FREEWHEELING IN PARIS

Parisians proved you can still get a free ride, with the launch of their celebrated bicycle rental system last July. Don't show the city are 20,000 silver bikes in computerized stands for anyone to rent. The first 30 min uses of use are free; the bike costs 1 euro, or 45 60, for the next half-hour and prices increase incrementally after that. The job is collected by the computerized stands that hold the bikes and can be paid by credit card or with a prepaid card. The Vélib' bicycle

system has been enormously popular, with more than 11 million trips in the first four months. Sales of new rental bikes have also spiked 35 per cent in the past year, as many discover that biking is the quickest way to get around the city far short by bus. The success has led the mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, to propose a similar system for his city. Dublin, Sydney and Melbourne are reportedly considering similar bike rental programs.

The cost of Vélib' was covered by selling the right to use the city government's billboard billboards to the media company that promised to provide the best bicycle system for residents. One downside: Parisians would prefer not to bike uphill, and the bikes tend to clog up the low-lying stands and frequently have to be pushed back to higher ground. —A.S.



TOP: GUY LAWRENCE/GETTY IMAGES



ELECTRIC CARS ON THE MONTHLY PLAN

If you believe that Agave, we've been looking at the concept of the electric car all wrong. It isn't just a product—it's a service. That's the thinking underpinning the young Israeli-American entrepreneur's fledgling company, Project Better Place, and it's catching on. Last month the California-based start-up announced a US\$42.5-million project with

Danish energy firm DONG to establish a network of electric cars in Denmark by 2011. In partnership with Renault Nissan—which will provide electric versions of its cars, including the popular M-Gene—Project Better Place has developed a business model that may finally hold the key to widespread consumer adoption of electric vehicles.

The template for their strategy is the white telephone industry: install the infrastructure yourself—in Denmark's case, some 10,000 recharging stations nationwide, including the rest of the instrument (the car)—and provide via private ships with solar and battery manufacturing and utility service (the battery and electricity, which will come, in part, from DONG's vast network of wind-turbine stations). Each battery will get driven 150 kilometres on the road, and when run down they can be quickly recharged for fresh ones at recharging stations. The Danish deal was the second major announcement for Project Better Place this year, in January they unveiled an agreement with the state of Israel to create a vehicle network in that country that will see 100,000 electric cars on the road by the end of 2010. And Agave says the Danish and Israeli ventures are just the beginning—the payline is in discussions with 10 other countries worldwide about launching their own electric auto grids. —Jordan Miller

A TAX ON FLATULENCE

The problem with agricultural animals such as cows, sheep and goats is they burp and fart methane, a gas that traps 21 times as much heat than carbon dioxide. This adds up: the world's meat industry is responsible for 18 per cent of the total greenhouse gas emissions, more than the total greenhouse gases produced by all the world's transport. In a country like New Zealand, where there are 10 times as many sheep as people, animal intestinal gas is a major problem. To cut methane production and meet its Kyoto targets, New Zealand decided to tax each kilogram of methane emitted at a rate of up to \$100 a tonne, and eight cents a sheep. Dubbed the "fart tax," it was dropped after local farmers in the 1990s argued it was New Zealand's only way of trying alternative methods to lower agricultural emissions, and scientists are researching changing the animals' diet to lower methane emissions, and using methanogen inhibitors to stop nitrogen from leaching out of the soil and turning into methane gas, another greenhouse gas. The latter practice shows the most promise and is receiving attention from farmers around the world, including in Canada. —A.S.



WINDMILLS UNDER THE SEA

Imagine giant windmills, churning undersea, green energy. Now imagine that windmill under the sea. Tidal power—which harnesses tidal flow through massive underwater turbines—has huge potential as an energy resource. Vancouver-based Clean Current Power Systems Inc., an industry leader, estimates tidal energy could reduce the world's carbon dioxide emissions by up to 120 million tonnes annually. While the technology is still experimental, the first commercial unit—which will produce enough electricity to power 1,000 homes—will be up and running this summer off the Northern Ireland coast. Clean Current is one of three develop-

ers planning installations in the Bay of Fundy (in conjunction with the Nova Scotia government) that should be operational next year. Once completed, an Bay of Fundy tidal marine generator will be "the largest commercial-scale unit in the world," says president and CEO Glen Dano.

The developer's done advantage over solar or wind power, says the University of British Columbia's Joel Auster, is predictability. "The sun doesn't always shine, the wind doesn't always blow," he explains. With tides, "we know exactly how much power will be generated, and when." For now, tidal costs "about double the price of current electricity." But Auster's research suggests the tides between Vancouver Island and the mainland could



ORBIT CITY, ABU DHABI

That week, critics began digging the foundations for one of the world's first eco-cities, situated 25 miles to the southeast of Abu Dhabi, on what is currently a desert. Built with money from the Emirati government, Masdar, a carbon-neutral, zero-waste city of 50,000, will encompass a university specializing in energy and sustainability issues, an entertainment and business complex, sports facilities, and economic zones devoted to green industry and research. The entire city will be powered by photovoltaic cells, wind power and a plant that will convert the city's trash to biogas, which will be burned to generate energy. Water, a limited resource in the desert, will be conserved with various toilets, and high-tech treatment plants are in the works to turn sewage back into household water. Cars are banned from the city; residents will instead be shuttled about in train-like driverless pods. Passengers will tell the pods where they want to go, and the rail-like vehicles will navigate the light railway system along the quickest route to their final destination. For those who want to walk (or the wheel), air, shaded walkways and narrow streets will provide cover from the hot Middle Eastern sun. The entire city, conceived by the British architect and firm Foster and Partners, is scheduled to be finished by 2015, although the first residents—university students—are expected to move in August 2008. —A.S.



potentially power up to 100,000 households. Of course, tidal power alone isn't the end solution on Earth's back, he says. "No one renewable energy can." —Kate Linnas



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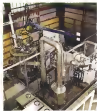


ONE SHEET TO THE WIND

Lake Lagoda is the largest lake in Kenya, stretching across 100 km in Nakuru's northwest, near the French border. If an innovative British design firm has its way, one of the lake's rocky gorges will host a massive wind farm—a concept believed to be the first of its kind in the world—by the end of next year. The \$5.6 million project, a collaboration between London-based Chermode Associates and engineering firm WSP of Ireland, is being prepared for a confidential client and is currently awaiting planning permits. If they're granted, the designers will build a giant Kevlar sail, 75 m tall and 75 m wide, which will be tethered between two cliffs to harness the prevailing wind. Its conical shape will funnel wind down to a tube enclosing three in-line turbines, spinning their blades and generating electricity—all within a design that the project's principal architect, Lucie Chermode, contends will be more efficient than conventional wind farms. "It replicates the work of a sail and doesn't let the wind escape in the way it does using traditional propellers," he said in online architecture magazine. The wind does its work for the designers of its design as well, which Chermode achieves in another upside over the rows of turbines that make up a conventional wind farm. "The sail looks like a bird dipping its beak into the water," Chermode says, "which will be much less of a blot on this beautiful and unblemished landscape." While some early critics of the project have suggested that the sail may struggle with corrosion and turbulence, Chermode is working to address those concerns as he refines his design. Another hitch: the dam it expects to generate only up to 120 megawatts of electricity per year enough to power 15 houses. Still, planning is under way for an installation at another site on Lake Lagoda, and if the design proves viable—and can be made substantially cheaper—Chermode foresees its application to walk in urban environments, on bridges or skyscrapers. —J.T.

THE POWER OF GARBAGE

"In every community that we have prepared in so far, we only got one question: 'Are you sure?'" says Plasco Energy Group CEO Rod Bryden. And you can understand his clients' skepticism, because the product Bryden is peddling sounds too good to be true. In February, Plasco threw the switch at a new demonstration plant on the outskirts of Ottawa and started siphoning electricity to the energy grid. The facility is fueled by something that every municipality in the country has in abundance: garbage. It's believed to be the first functioning power plant in the world that runs on zero-emissions processed-plasma conversion. Unsorted household waste is fed into a chamber containing superheated plasma gas. At temperatures in excess of 5000° C, the garbage is broken down into its atomic components and cooled to produce a synthetic gas, which is then burned by low-emission internal combustion engines to generate electricity. The other byproducts of the process are mostly reusable; every tonne of household waste processed produces 150 kg of a clean, glass-like material that can be used by the construction industry, as well as possible water, a small amount of sulphur and oil, and just over a kilogram of non-renewable waste that has to be landfilled. Plasco has just announced a deal to construct a facility in Alberta—due to open in autumn 1009—that could process 100 per cent of the household waste in Red Deer County, and expects to announce at least five more such projects in Canada in the coming months. "It is a measure that captures everything and turns it all to value," says Bryden, former owner of the Ottawa Senators. "It will make a significant difference in the way communities deal with their waste." —J.T.



ZERO-CARBON FOOTPRINTS IN THE SAND

Can a carbon-neutral beach vacation even exist? Most require flying, driving, air conditioning and hundreds of other creature comforts that pump out carbon faster than some stars can pump on the environmental handorgan. Nevertheless, Costa Rica plans to be the No. 1 spot for the carbon-conscious consumer to enjoy a guilt-free vacation. The country aims to go carbon neutral by 2011. Already, more than 90 per cent of its energy comes from renewable sources such as wind and water. It has a carbon-neutral airline, which works with multinational forest land reforestation, but leaves off every other factor. Cars are discouraged through taxes on gas and diesel, and it has an efficient and extensive bus system. But the real co-initiative is the impressive reforestation program, which also helps the environment by reducing carbon dioxide production. Forests now cover more than half of the national territory, up from 26 per cent 20 years ago. Last year, the country planted 6.5 million trees. The Costa Rican government also recently signed an agreement with the United Nations that resulted in one of the largest "debt-for-nature" swaps in history: the United States forgave \$26.6 million of Costa Rica's debt, and in return, the country will invest that amount in long-term forest conservation programs over the next 15 years. —M.S.



STING OPERATION ENDS SHOOTING SPREE

It's never a good practice to use a target range when there's a shooting on it. And it's never a good idea, as police using the range near Tuxtepec, Quintana Roo in southern Mexico learned, to please and soothe with a bullet, especially when it's home to easily agitated Aztecas and bees. "There was a loud buzzing noise and then of bees began to appear," one policeman recounted. About 150 officers and 70 rioted stings, three of them seriously

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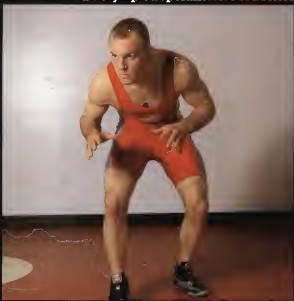


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SPORTS



Canada's Olympic hopefuls: **No. 3 of a series**



WRESTLING, THREE-TIME CANADIAN NATIONAL CHAMPION, AGE 37

Travis Cross RAISING AN OLYMPIAN

STORY BY KIM MACLEWEN
PHOTOGRAPH BY BRIAN HOWELL

They call it "the hang," everybody in Port Alberni does. It's one of this coastal Vancouver Island city, where serpentine Highway 4—the only road in or out—climbs over an elevated pass in the Seafair Mountains. To leave Port Alberni for good is to leave Vancouver or Vancouver, you must go over the hang. It was here, one day in early 2006, that Travis Cross failed to make the grade.

Life was crazy busy, even full of a young man's dreams and various stages of fulfillment. He'd just finished his four-day shift as a Port Alberni firefighter. "My dream job," he calls it, in the city where he was born and raised. He'd said goodbye to his wife, Melissa, his high school sweetheart and the love of his life for all other reasons. The pag-

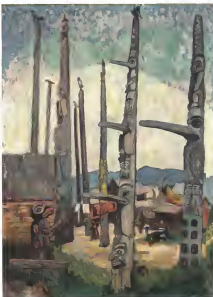
smack hurt on savage and crude.

As soon as she re-established herself in a Vancouver studio in 1912, Emily held an exhibition of the work she had painted in France. The newspaper reviews were polite but belabored. Except for a few artist friends, the reaction of those who came to see the new works ranged from confusion to hostility. The paintings were deemed as uncouth and primitive, and some of her supporters urged her to return to a style that people could more easily understand. Some were practically non-existent and Emily found it difficult to make teaching. She was an average painter now, but she was alone, one of the few modernist painters in the entire country. Not even the Group of Seven would make such during use of colour and form until almost a decade later.

Upset, Emily turned to the great poet who had persuaded when she left for France: she set out to make a record for posterity of the totem poles of the West Coast. She undertook an arduous, six-week-long journey north and east to the interior of British Columbia, painting everywhere she stopped. Now she had the understanding and the technique to paint, not as a naive, would record, but as an artist would see. The word "Indian" began to be associated with her name, as Native motifs were now the exclusive subject of her paintings. A certain notoriety began to attach itself to her reputation.

In 1917 Emily approached the provincial government with the suggestion that they purchase the collection as a historical record, and help fund her future trips for the project was by no means completed. An expert was sent to look at the work and make an assessment. While he was sympathetic, his report indicated that her paintings were not suitable as an ethnographic record. Her colour was too vivid, and her style too expressive, for the work to accurately reflect the true nature of the poles and sites. The government turned down Emily's offer. It was a short-sighted decision. Even if the pictures don't conform to strict anthropological criteria, they would indeed have been a significant collection for posterity. Other than her paintings and some historical photographs, there is no documentation of the places she visited. And, just as the anthropological study of the poles have weathered and disappeared or have been razed to other places.

Surprisingly, Emily became friends with the report was to evaluate the paintings, C.F. Newcombe, a physician and anthropologist, who seems to have sympathized with and encouraged her interest. In 1919 Emily rented a hall in Vancouver and presented an exhibition of the paintings, almost two hundred



HER CRITICS wanted picturesque scenes. "They got instead the raw, creative power of art."

of them. She even gave a public lecture in an attempt to explain her project. The response to the exhibition was similar to that which greeted her French pictures. Again she met with ridicule, ignorance, and hostility, but, because of the subject matter, was sometimes thinly disguised criticism. Certainly, explaining *The Willemsoor* (1915) would have disconcerted an audience. The sky and sea are intense yellow, the distant mountains are purple, and the dark silhouettes of a forested figure in the foreground loomed over the viewer. The picture has the same power as the Norwegian Expressionist Edward Munch's brooding *Red Sea* landscape. No doubt it would have disturbed and terrified

visitors looking for some nice views of the picturesque coast. What they got instead was the raw, creative power of art. The tremendous change in Emily's style is apparent in a comparison of two paintings of the same scene, one done in 1908 and the other in 1913. The earlier work, showing two women on the shore of Alsea Bay, is mostly painted in washed-out browns. The only bit of colour is on the hulls of the canoes. The later picture, a double-sized version of the same scene, has crowded clouds in the hills and the water, a flash of bright red shown in a small boat near the shore, the sky vibrant with yellow and light turquoise brush strokes. Women of her new paintings might not have

liked them, but there was no denying their originality and power.

But mostly those who were silent. All artists at some point ask themselves what use their work is to the world. If Emily thought she had found a use for herself and her talent, she was disappointed. An artist can fight against misfortune, even own their own life, but to be ignored is the worst prospect of all.

This time Emily bowed her head in defeat. She gave up her Vancouver studio, returned to Victoria, closed her teaching trips up and down the coast, and abandoned her grand project. In her autobiography, *Growing Pains*, she told the chapter during this period with one word: "Rejected."

Because she was woman, and an unknown one, Emily always struggled against the expectations and prejudices of men, as well as other women, both as an artist and an individual.

She had certain "bad" characteristics. She smoked cigarettes. She spoke in a language. She played cards. She rode a horse astride, like a man, instead of a saddle, like a polite young woman. She had a monkey as a pet. Then there were her friends. She championed a Christie artist who had been rejected by a local art society because of her race. She often visited a man confined to a hospital asylum. She took a mentally handicapped boy along on a few of her local sketching excursions. She formed a friendship with a Native woman who was considered an alcoholic prostitute.

And then there were the Indians. It was understood that the painted images of what was considered a savage and primitive art form. But Emily was firmly of the view that, she actually went to live among the Native people on her trips and signs in their houses. Conventional observers saw this behavior as a betrayal of all the civilizing virtues for which their society stood.

Emily was independent, bright in her views, and had a healthy disrespect for the established order. Some of her contemporaries considered her selfish, egotistical, and unreliable, qualities accepted in a man but deemed unfeminine in a woman. We could also say that she was unreflexive, dedicated, hardworking, and didn't suffer from glibly, but local society had already had her away in the company of colonial and domestic.

Male artists were allowed to be eccentric, but women, or sexually profligate. Such traits were often attributed to their creative temperament, and might even be seen as a sign of genius. A woman who exhibited the same traits was considered mentally unbalanced.

It is tempting, in retrospect, to see Emily Carr as an early feminist. She wasn't at least in the political sense of the term. Although the movement for equal rights for women was well under way in Canada by the 1910s, her diaries make barely a reference to any political events of the day. In 1917 a suffrage parade in Victoria was disrupted by police, but the event seems to have made no impression on Emily. Margaret Clay, a

as no surprise, considering the authority women wielded both in society and the arts, but we must remember also that she had grown up in a household of women whose wills were ultimately subservient to that of [her father].

Richard Carr. To see Carr as an entirely repressed and isolated woman is inaccurate. Her artistic contacts with the mainstream in Canada and elsewhere were sporadic, but she did have the company of other artists in Victoria and Vancouver, and had her supporters among them. She exhibited frequently, albeit in minor

SHE SMOKED CIGARETTES, PLAYED CARDS, AND RODE A HORSE ASTRIDE, LIKE A MAN



WILD SIDE In her later life, Carr's aversive monkey, Woe, was her constant companion.

politically active friend and supporter, visited Emily frequently in the 1910s and 1920s, but Emily never participated in Margaret's activities. Emily was open-minded, but she was always aware of her lack of formal education, and tended to be reticent when conversations took an intellectual turn. She was a diarist in the personal aspect only; she was always determined to make her own choices without having to defer to the opinions of others.

Neither was Carr any-ride. She had a number of significant platonic friendships with men. She preferred the company of women, but in her professional life she responded to the advice of men. This covers

remains or in her own studies. She had a great many friends and admirers, as well as the constant company of her sisters, and was respected as a fully integrated social life. The fact that she was an unsuccessful and independent writer, frustrated in her ambition and development, obliged Emily to portray herself miserably and isolated. There is much in that self-characterization, but only to a degree. ■

From *Emily Carr: Canadiana*. Emily Carr by Leona Delisle. Copyright © Leona Delisle, 2004. Reprinted with permission of Penguin Group (Canada).

HOW THEY DID IT...

BURIAL SITE A HIGH HONOUR FOR A LOWLY BEAST
Archaeologists have revealed a surprising discovery at an ancient funerary complex at Abydos, 500 miles south of Cairo. "They found several 5,000-year-old brick tombs containing the skeletons of 'low' monkeys. Their arrangement inside the spacious burial in the first indication that ancient Egyptians revered the animals. The tombs were covered by the pyramids may share their darkly hidden in making long-distance trading between Egypt and Accra and possible

'I WOULD NOT GO NEAR YANKEE STADIUM FOR ALL THE HOT DOGS IN THE WORLD'—THAT WAS BEFORE DIEHARD BOSTON RED SOX FANINO CASTIGNOLI THOUGHT OF A VERY SOLID PRANK

SUSAN SARANDON A BACK-SEAT DIRECTOR CALLS ROMAN SHOTS

Flow darts as Canadian filmmaker directing his first feature handle a Hollywood star who shows up with her own alibi. He leaves Shooting *Emotional Arithmetic* in Quebec, Paolo Sarandon admits he was intimidated by his high-powered cousin: Gabriel Byrne, Max von Sydow—and Susan Sarandon, who edits to twang a back-seat director. "I'd be surprised how many directors don't tell you that," Sarandon told Muehle. "I always have suggestions. It's much easier to be in the back of the car and say, 'Let's stop here.' Paolo was very nice. He was talking to actors. No one's body will do that." Sarandon says he's glad Sarandon couldn't help to change the filmmaker's original ending. As for handling stars, he says, "You respect them and they respect you. You can't cross their, asking them to do something they're not going to do."



CHARLES POWELL HELMUT KOHL: DATING LIKE A DOG

One of several Germans who have provided fresh political leadership for a generation, Charles Powell has revealed an extramarital side to his time in Downing Street as private secretary to former prime minister Margaret Thatcher. Powell, who's young, outgoing, Jewish, interested in "New Wave" right-hand man, has contributed to a new article about Thatcher in the *republican* German channel.



Editor Helmut Kohl tried to court Thatcher's friendship during a trip to the Rhineland. Kohl invited her to a dinner in his home town, where they served his favorite food, pig's trotters. After three helpings for himself, but had none from the host lady, Kohl took her to the toilet in Speyer Cathedral to give graves of Holy Roman emperors. He emphasized that Thatcher was bad to know that he was one of Europe's new correspondents. But the pig trotters and eggs weren't good to give Thatcher's state. Powell writes that when Thatcher left the dinner, she said, "My God, this was a bit German."

GLORIA ALLRED A CELEBRITY LAWYER'S SHINING SPOTLIGHT

She defended Hunter Tylo after the actress was kicked off *The Bold and the Beautiful* for being pregnant, and helped Paula Jones in a sexual-harassment case against Bill Clinton. But celebrity lawyer Gloria Allred, who takes the spotlight, may be a little hard up for work these days—or at least trying to get a split in *The Jerry Springer Show*. She currently has a raft of cases in which she represents, well, a bunch of nobodies. One is Victoria Little, a teen who was allegedly beaten on campus by a mob who then planned to post it online. Number two is Nancy Justica, whose former employer, Rob Loe, is suing for allegedly threatening to expose "false troubles" about the actor's family.



Third is March Hamilton, who was forced by an airport's security staff to remove a nipple ring with them. Allred is still sharing her wisdom. "The last time that I checked a nipple was as a last resort weapon," she noted. Good to see she's still on top of her game.

MAASAI WARRIORS WITH NO LIONS BRITAIN'S AN EAST RUM

Competing in Kenya's London Marathon had to contend with cold, rainy weather on a grueling course. But a group of Maasai women from Tanzania—Migawa, Longomwe, Kwaiki and Njoro—took a little extra. Fellow runners Taiso and Jaaga, 24, who both completed the 26-mile race in two days owing to illness, liked the fact that "there were no lions" on the course, a long drive back home where the women run all the time with the cattle they herd. Carrying spurs and shields, the women run miles away from old car races, which they prefer to train. The women raised \$10,000 in donations for a clean water source in their drought-stricken village. Jaaga said that the women drink cow's blood for energy. "We take," he says in his bag, "one for women." And while he said many London marathons he hoped for his village. "I prefer anyone. It's more natural life, without all these bullfights."



On November 10, 1999, the women ran the London Marathon. They were the first Maasai women to run the marathon. They were the first Maasai women to run the marathon. They were the first Maasai women to run the marathon.

GENO CASTIGNOLI CONCRETE JUNK DANCE YARRKES

A fan of the Boston Red Sox but a resident of New York City, or more likely, Geno Castignoli had to wait a long time to work on the construction of New York City's new Yankee Stadium. Castignoli says he once vowed, "I would not go near Yankee Stadium, not for all the hot dogs in the world." But his wife persuaded him, so he's working there last year, he lived a Red Sox jersey in concrete in a service tunnel as a job against the Yankees. Although they dislike him, the Yankees' officials at Fenway had workers spend five hours just in meeting the guy. Now they're waiting whether to sue Castignoli for the \$50,000 he's awarded, or even have him criminally charged. "The Yankees will sue me on the spot for a cherry but Castignoli has a good strategy. They'll probably use the money to pay off A-Rod's wife."



Geno Castignoli is a concrete worker. He's a fan of the Boston Red Sox. He's a resident of New York City. He's a fan of the Boston Red Sox. He's a resident of New York City. He's a fan of the Boston Red Sox. He's a resident of New York City.

EVA AND HANS KRISTIAN RAISING CRACK AND THE BOB

What preceded one of Britain's brightest societies is allegedly over the Atlantic Embassy in London with a rock of heroin and crack cocaine. Eva Hansen, 44, was arrested last week, in was her husband, Hans Kristian Kjaer, also 44, is the grandson of the co-owner of the 'Tens' pub, the elegant cocktail bar and plastic jazz boxes. Hans, who owns Prince Charles among his friends, is a family friend of the royal. He's a family friend of the royal. He's a family friend of the royal.



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STURLA GUINARSON GIVING VOICE TO AIR INDIA FAMILIES

Twenty-three years after the Air India bombing—the world's deadliest act of airline terrorism—over the Atlantic Embassy in London with a rock of heroin and crack cocaine. Eva Hansen, 44, was arrested last week, in was her husband, Hans Kristian Kjaer, also 44, is the grandson of the co-owner of the 'Tens' pub, the elegant cocktail bar and plastic jazz boxes. Hans, who owns Prince Charles among his friends, is a family friend of the royal. He's a family friend of the royal. He's a family friend of the royal.



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CANDACE PARKER SHOOTING FOR A YOUNG LADY

The most highly touted basketball prospect in the United States isn't Derrick Rose or Michael Beasley, or any of the other young stars showcased in last month's NCAA men's tournament. The only senior having any in 2008 is 22-year-old Candace Parker. Last week, the Los Angeles Sparks made her the first overall pick in the WNBA draft, one day after she led Tennessee to their second straight national women's basketball title. For the moment, she's a legend, the girl who shot a perfect 100 percent in the WNBA draft, one day after she led Tennessee to their second straight national women's basketball title. For the moment, she's a legend, the girl who shot a perfect 100 percent in the WNBA draft, one day after she led Tennessee to their second straight national women's basketball title.



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tv

The year 1988. On television, women were more interesting than ever before. *Sex*, *Warrior Princess* and *Baywatch* gave us female superheroes, *ER* and *MTV* Blue presented women doctors and single girls who were just as gutsy as their male counterparts. There was a character mine at the crossroads of feminism and Ally McBeal, but otherwise, Bushnell's semi-autobiographical book, he was finally able to imply that women could not only enjoy sex as much as men, but talk about it as casually as men, with lines like "It's okay to be an old guy when you're pregnant with a 15-year-old baby!" Danni Carter, a content specialist for TVGuide.com, says that "the biggest change for *Sex* and *the City* brought about in the way women were portrayed on TV was their casual approach to sex."

Of course, to make the show more palatable to male viewers—there were some, but those—the show always took the women down a peg or two when it came to anger or getting self-reliant. But at a time when even superheroes like Buffy the Vampire Slayer would go all to pieces over men (or hereditary vampires), *Sex* and *the City* at least offered something new: when Carrie tells a man that she's not ready for marriage, he's the one who whines and pukes and insists that "people fall in love, they get married, that's what they do." It's a reversal of the TV stereotype where women are emotional and men are scared of commitment. In the *Sex* and *the City* world, men tend to be whiny, nerdy, and not too bright.

And since network television is constantly insisting cable, it's not surprising that the SATC influence is all over the broadcast networks. The past season alone saw two shows that were billed as *Sex* and *the City* for the new century, one by Bushnell (Lipstick Jungle, which was picked up for another season), and another by *Sex* (Cushenne Mayle, which

The curse of Sex and the City

Did the landmark series ruin television for strong female characters? BY JAIME WEINMAN

secret like women would continue to rule in TV land. Then came *Sex* and *the City*, a fancy, sharply written comedy about four improbably well-dressed women, which creator Darren Star says was "meant to look at relationships and sexuality from the point of view of urban women in their 30s." Now, as the show celebrates its fifth anniversary with a feature film, women on television are quainter, sex-obsessed, and less powerful than they have been in years. *Sex* and *the City* got a lot of credit in its time for helping the image of women. But if that's the case, then wouldn't women on TV be a little better off than they are?

That's not to say that female TV characters were completely liberated before Carrie (Sarah Jessica Parker), Miranda (Cynthia Nixon), Charlotte (Kristin Davis) and Samantha (Kim Cattrall). True, their predecessors had more interesting jobs and beat up more people, but one thing they didn't have much of: sex. When Darren Star, the creator of *Severely Flirtatious* (1992), used to do an episode showing that Brenda (Shannon Doherty) enjoyed losing her virginity and had no regrets about it, the network forced him to walk it back. "It was said that for the next season, she had to deal with the dreadful ramifications of this act, which meant a pregnancy, years of making up with her boyfriend." "When *Sex* went to the front row of the [HBO] and came up with *Sex* and *the City* [based on Candice

"We were very consciously rapping the stereotype on its head," is how Star explains the show's custom. "Women have always been ghettoized by men, and in that case the women were ghettoizing men. The men had a character Mr. Big; they weren't even referred to by name." But in *Sex* and *the City*, the TV stereotype was that men can be sex-crazed and superficial, but women had to be above all that, the definitive some of the pre-SATC era might have been a scene from *Friends* that imitates women's romantic, starchy-eyed views of love with men who only care about physical pleasure ("Tangus!" "Yeah.") *Sex* and *the City* and *the City* writers (including Michael Patrick King, who wrote and directed the movie) decide that women might be stronger figures if they were less sensitive and more self-absorbed. The very first episode had Carrie feeling a sense of empowerment—the feminist holy grail—not by finding sex but by having sex. "The action," using men for sex without getting involved. It was a show where sex was a masculine man doesn't have to be a life-changing event for women, and women viewers loved it.



IN 2021, Darren Star's earlier show, we had the usual pretty

men? Shows about women over 35 or so, hard to find in the pre-SATC era, are now common—*Desperate Housewives* wouldn't exist without the example of SATC—and so are autobiographical shows about the experience of being a woman who isn't obviously young and skinny. Julia Louis-Dreyfus was an funny for the comedy *The New Adventures of Old Christine*, which is based on the real life of its creator, Kristin Davis. And what is said to be unusual for a show to have a narrator, after Sarah Jessica Parker's voice was plastered all over the soundtrack of *Sex* and *the City*, comedy after comedy starred

WITHIN 10 years "smart" pills will chemically boost the age-weakened minds of boomers so they can rule society just a little longer

What were we just talking about?

As 86 million boomers discover the thrill of memory loss, aid is coming, some of it radical

BY BRIAN KOTHE For a book that's meant to be reassuring, Martha Weissman Lear's *Where Did I Leave My Glasses?* *The What, When, and Why of Normal Memory Loss* is a little bit and more. Sure, the 46 million North American baby boomers who can recall where they were when JFK was shot but now can't find their car keys will be relieved to know the cause isn't inescapable Alzheimer's (Well, probably not.) But that's not much comfort for the rest of society, facing the alarming fact that the boomers, whose concerns have ruled country since they came of age in the 1960s, are moving en masse into their oldest-minded professor phase. Not to worry, though—what's her name, the author, barely-met woman with a witty and cheerful survey of what is going on in our aging brains and just what we can do about it.

Names, in fact, are among the first things to go as our brains begin shrinking—by about half of one per cent annually—starting as early as our thirties. (That's followed by clogging blood flows and flagging chemical neurotransmitters.) Aging brains have to let some things slip and, despite the angst we ascribe to our own causes, everything on other people's was always transient. Names lack context; unless "Bob" is wearing your coat and driving, the word alone will carry none of the memory-triggering associations of common names like "well" or "moray." Worse, visual memory is much more enduring than verbal, which is precisely what makes you embarrassingly conscious that you know the man walking toward you—even if you haven't a clue what he calls him. At least if both memories faded in tandem, you'd stroll right by, serenely unaware you had just snubbed yesterday's lunch partner.

There less is only the most noticeable corner of the unhappy triangle of age-related memory decline. In middle age we can't make tasks the way we did when we were young. It becomes harder and harder to decide our attention (hence the lost car keys, laid down in an atypical place while we were thinking of what to make for dinner). And it takes longer to process new information.

So what can you do about it? There are compensatory strategies, from the basics (make lists) to what experts call the spaced-rehearsal technique: "Spaced" is the operative word. Don't rapidly restate a new name over and over—your memory won't imprint well. Instead, repeat it silently when you first hear it, wait 30 seconds, do this again, wait 30 seconds, and so on for a couple of minutes. As for social scenarios, when Lear is chatting with K, whose name she has forgotten, and T (Gina) approaches, and one of them seems the divided "I" don't believe we've met," she neither pauses, giving them time to exchange names, which they usually do. (If they don't, she says, "Sorry, I'll be right back," and heads for the nearest bathroom/drinkroom/kitchen, "anywhere but there.")

As for adult talking soon, as far as possible, Lear advises, don't even attempt it. If you need to read an important document, do nothing but read it. Despite the constant

peeping noise from your computer, do not look at your e-mail. Do not answer your phone. As one researcher told Lear, "an 18-year-old can study for a chemistry test in the middle of a big party and still pass, but as you get older, you have to pick an end choice." It's also relatively simple to cope with the slowdown in information processing: take more time. In one memory test, a story was read to a mixed group of twenty-somethings and up teenagers. A half hour afterwards, the young people remembered the details much better—but when the story was read to the group three times, back to back, the recall difference was almost erased. And for all kinds of memory troubles, exercise helps, both mental (try crosswords) and physical, (especially aerobic).

Efficient but small-scale advice, boomers, is not likely to satisfy boomers at the Veterans' Lear thinks "smart" pills, designed to chemically boost the age-weakened connections between our neural networks, will be widely available within 10 years. Scarcely more than a MIT robotics professor Rodney Brooks' geriatric—memory chip implants. Instead of using your computer's search engine, you'll be able to merely think of what you're looking for and have the results appear in your mind. Brooks predicts "most boomers will end up part human and part machine," while at least one of his colleagues believes all machine. Imagine a world where boomers stay never go away. M

MOST IMPROVED

BRIAN KOTHE He started out in the 1980s studying astrophysics but along the way his career in outer space got interrupted when he helped form the band Boom, to be its guitarist. Last year he completed his long-delayed PhD. There's to get a doctorate and also co-edited the book *Stargazing: The Complete History of the Universe*. This week the 40-year-old rock star rose even further. He was installed as the University of Liverpool's director.



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Finally feeling the need for mead

The love of honey, and the 'Lord of the Rings,' are fuelling a revival for this medieval tippie

After a seven century or so disappearance, man is bristling for a revival. True, we made from honey never vanished as the pre-filicid human or medieval-themed fictions and Renaissance fictions—a fact that only underlined its status as a viriditas anachronism summing images of Wong, baroque and medieval architecture.

Rosewood's owner, Eugene Rosen, is a second-generation beekeeper who works by day as chief technology officer for Bell Canada Enterprises. His father made honey in the basement. "The problem with rosewood is that it's made by beeskeepers," he says. In addition to grape-based wines, Rosewood will offer a regular blend, a cherry blend and an "Amberose" blend. Winegrower Nathan

Mexico is slowly trickling onto wine lists of restaurants that feature local, artisanal products. The French Laundry, Thomas Keller's culinary mecca in the Napa Valley, carries Michel, an orange blossom anise made by Rabbit's Foot Monastery in Sonoma, Calif., and also uses it in desserts. "I couldn't give away the first macchi I made in the late 1960s," says the monastery's owner Mike Paul, who notes that when he started in 1994 there were four monasteries in the U.S.; now there are 12.

For now, road remains a micro-macro-mix. Korman has approached the LCBO, whose only mass currently is a Slovenian offering that could peel paint, but has been told budgets are limited. Manno's Ministry of Attention, Ore, sells in Japan but not the promoter's liquor house. "It's easier for me to sell in Japan," says Manno's John Korman. He sees a growing interest in food as a need drug Manno, hailing back to the back: "homogeneous" derives from the custom.

giving newweds firmer and honey during their first month of marriage; combi fertility and promote a happy union.

Mendakabon themselves are looking ahead to more bananas, su-de-veh, and fortified needs analogous to ports or Madeira. Last week end, Tagwell Creek introduced a new fermented with black currants that Legend Means to Mend. Grape were also added will scuff, of course. Let them, Mend's honey moon, in just beginning. ■



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TODAY'S SPECIAL...CUCUMBER POPS

Just in time for hot summer weather, Pepsi's Japanese bottler has introduced a new flavour, for Cucumber Hint green-coloured, the fizzy drink is produced by the Pepsi's Japanese distributor, Suntory which hopes to sell 200,000 cases over the summer months. "We wanted a flavour that makes people think of keeping cool in the summer heat," says Suntory's Aya Takemoto. "We thought the cucumber was just perfect."



CITY SLICKER: While retail sales at shopping malls are flat almost everywhere, urban-styled lifestyle centres like Du3D are thriving

Downtown takes a trip to suburbia

Brossard, Que.'s new 'anti-mall' looks like a little piece of city life. All the better to shop to.

BY MARTIN PATRICK • The Montreal suburb of Brossard is a peculiar collection of pleasure houses with backyards just big enough for a deck, and an above-ground pool. Everything is within driving distance—including downtown Montreal, a 10-minute jump over the Champlain Bridge. Brossard has its own schools, hospitals, hockey rinks and grocery stores, but until recently "downtown Brossard" was a contradiction in terms.

Now, thanks to a large land development company and an even larger parcel of farm land located at the suburb's southern edge, that's changed. Brossard has its downtown, with stores, clubs, a theatre, all within walking distance of one another. Quartier Du3D, so named because it sits at the confluence of Highways 10 and 36, is a lifestyle centre, an anti-mall that gently tries to replicate the bustling spirit of any major city.

A car is a virtual necessity to get to and from Du3D. Once there, however, shoppers can walk down to a restaurant or up under a road that, along a main arterial, is lined with retail stores. Like city dwellers, they are subject to weather- and parking-related dramas and headaches. Du3D boasts several high-end Italian, French and Japanese restaurants, all packed on a recent Sunday night, parking, while ample and free, can be tricky on weekends. Big box stores such as Wal-Mart are relegated to the centre's outskirts. A gridiron of private security guards does a far more serious job of police officers who've teamed with a speaking car on learning centres. At night, people walk around the far less conventional, window-shopping or an invite to a club or coffee shop, as they might in any city.

"You don't need to go downtown anymore," says Daniel Juberville, an assistant vice president

of real estate trust company InterCan, Du3D's owner and operator. The centre, he says, has done well despite a harsh and long winter. "Our clients say they've hit \$1 to 30 per cent of their sales target, even with all this snow," he says. To show why, he ushers visitors to the top floor of the 11.5 million-sq-ft boutique hotel, a replica of downtown Montreal's St Germain, owned by the same company. Clones of the spa lounge, stores of those outdoor whirlpool baths, clusters of shops perambulate along. In the town square, kids recently gathered around a statue of a race

Dutch stick urban warrior is designed to get back into (and make it) into action, at a time when, according to the International Council of Shopping Centres, retail sales at shopping malls are almost universally flat across North America. People are less inclined to go to the mall, when they do, their visits are typically shorter. "It used to be that people would spend four hours at the mall. Today, they know exactly what they want and they are in and out," Joe Carr's Juberville says.

The solution lies in variety—"tenant mix," as Juberville says. In a lifestyle centre, stores and restaurants—usually perched large, high-end chains—are strategically mixed, instead of a ride down an escalator to the food court, a consumer exiting H&M at Du3D waits at a crosswalk, crosses the street and enters Vin-

centurys-through-a-mall storefront. "It adds a social element," observes McGill architecture professor Avi Fine dinan. "In the suburbs built after the war, you didn't have places bringing people together. The [shopping] mall was a solution, but it's unwanted."

This isn't to say lifestyle centres are entirely natural. The most vibrant downtown cores are examples of trial, error and Darwinian adaptability. They are also clunky, portable playgrounds and ripe for punchbenders. "They've taken something that usually takes years and they recreate it instantly," says Friedman. "This, he notes, isn't necessarily a bad thing. After all, the land on which Du3D was built for development, better a high-density lifestyle centre than another generic mall. On an overcast day, when clouds threaten a central-district skyline as well as Brossard's newest bumper crop of Nicklauses, one can almost remember that this was nothing but cornfield three years ago. Almost.

The success of Du3D—and that of Vancouver's Village at Park Royal, the country's first lifestyle centre—hasn't gone unnoticed: the abandoned GM factory in Beirbride, on Montreal's north shore, will soon have its own downtown thanks to a \$750-million makeover. In Hudson, owners of the Centre Mall and Mission Plaza Mall are going lifestyle. Dario Basso, CEO of Park Place and Calgary's Deerfoot Meadows. After years of local shopping malls, it seems suburbs are ready for the real thing—no fake or might be. ■



WHAT THEY GOT FOR IT: TINTIN ART

Original cover art for the first Tintin comic, *Tintin in America*, awarded by the artist himself, is now being sold at auction. Originally expected to go for \$444,000, it actually sold for more than \$1 million, making it the most expensive piece of comic book art ever sold. Hege, who is said to have influenced Roy Lichtenstein and Andy Warhol with his pop-art style, created Tintin in 1932.

PHOTO COURTESY OF INTERCAN

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S&P 500 RATING: Mobco characters sold a rafting creek bank that were sauntered into cartoons, prime-time shows and feature film

WHAM! Spider-Man, the Hulk...

Jack Kirby's superheroes had superpowers—all created by a guy on a non-super pay scale



MARK STEVEN

MARK STEYN

I wrote hard work about Martin Amis, the British novelist. I say "the British novel" but there is, in fact, more than one of them. They're dismissed as too literary, too pacy and on TV. The occasional Mr Amis' new novels consist of, more or less accurately, jargon and struts not just in London's literary magazines but in those of New York, Toronto and most other major markets if you push hard to make it on to the *A-list*, you get very big salaries as well as very comfortable, although in the objective sense very few folks buy your books or read your work. Go on, try it. Stop random peddlers on the sidewalk and see how many you have to get through before you can find one who can name a Martin Amis character.

Check new-top pop sensations and all others if they know the song. Same Class? Correct. It's True And, if you object that that's not the song as known as *Anti-Christ*, okay, ask them for a line from the song. It's making a last-chance if twice. There are several the how know phrases in the flag-alike phrase, currently none has one that any line is a very conspicuous novel other than the Heavy Peter Who wrote than *Masses* Gillespie, putting lyrics to the music of it. Fred Cook. Who was Cook and Gillespie? Who can? They'd never be household names, even though they wrote a beautiful song. Not they for their days their extended get royalties. There are a radio listening play some Class is Growing. In this, every one a singer put in on an album, every one it's used in a movie, there, *Class* and *Class* are not subject. You can be interested.

obscure person and live high off the hog of a staggering royalties. I think we like it like that. Unlike a great novel, a great song seems artless: it's beyond authorship, expressing something so universal that it's "our song" for everybody, and so it's nobody's song in particular.

Let's go back to the redwings, and talk polio again if they know Spider Man, the Incredible Hulk, the X-Men. . . If they're pretty much anyone under age 35, say 35 to 60, they'll say sure. If they're under 35, they'll say the Fantastic Four and the Silver Surfer, they'll say any bulls, but they'll have heard of Captain America. What would — or couldn't — be the answer? It's not a matter of Jack's age. In his heyday he's never got the media profiles a Johnnie Walker or Michael Ondaatje does, and he never got the consolations of Helen Mirren's royalty duties. He lived modestly in Irvine, Calif., and sat on "an old, straightbacked kitchen chair pushed in front of the cream-colored dining table you ever see" creating characters who sold a dozen comic books, were spun off onto Saturday evening cartoons and prime time live action shows and eventually blockbuster feature films. He ought to have lived like a king.

But he didn't. Instead, his widow had to benefit Martin Cooper for a modest pension sufficient to cover her average, groceries and medical bills.

That's just the way it was in the comic business. The superheroes had superpowers, super costumes, super cars, super spaceships, super secret headquarters, super biceps, super chest muscles, super thighs and super calves, but they were created by guys on highly non-super movie scales. It had been

that way ever since the thirnos when Jack Kirby was told Jake Kurtzberg and Joe the grimy-dream of 15 bucks a week was strong in a subtle crackling out page after page for Victor Fox, self-proclaimed "King of the Comics." One day, to fill up a panel, young Jake wrote across it in fringe letters "WOW!" "I don't see it," said Fox.

"It's part of the story," said Jale. And so it became. They were contract artists, and paid on the most parsimonious scale, Artist A being no better or worse than Artist B and either of them easily replaced by Artist C so, who'd be happy to take the gig for half the pay. Or so Victor Fox thought.

He was wrong. Mark Donner's handsome biography of the greatest of comic-book superheroes appropriates Fox's plastic green and bands to the rightful possessor: Kirby. *King of Comics* blazes the trail from the space where Kirby would have written "WUAT! 'KA POW!"—the strident bubble first representing the force of the Hulk's fall in a puncher-through-the-key-holebook (*Single sex-fists were a Kirby trademark*)! The book is a beautifully produced by Abrams, publisher of *Marvel's* illustrated volumes on the lives of its stars, which is it should be: Kirby won't just a comic-book artist, he was the greatest look of the comic form. When you picture Captain America punching through the screen to red white and blue longitudes west, or for Man finding a mother corner of us through the skin, or the guy in the pop-art hat pointing upwards at the answer end of about to start changing *Queen Mile-Strut* or the code in the monochrome circle rising along in the booth with the big guns to compass wander in with the new blond, or the Two Ton Mail or Sir. Furry and his Hawkeye. *Comics*, when you picture against harness or cool, ornaments or cabin, or a western comic-book horse, you're not picturing Kirby.

ing Jack Kirby. He's the look of an entire industry. At Marvel Comics in the '60s, they gave Spider-Man to Steve Ditko. And, in contrast to Kirby's bodacious-looking hero, poor Peter Parker was an underdogish nerdy bash who gave the series its distinctive character. But the same rule was implicit: the more aggressive was Kirby to draw *The Mighty*. Ditko to draw *Life*, and everybody else to draw *Life*. Kirby for a good couple of decades, everybody else did. He's what Roy Lichtenstein was appropriating when he took Kirby's style and turned it into "pop art," though Lichtenstein made more out of "GAMMA" than Kirby ever did out of "WOT" (you can't get a girl under an automobile in your guy's attic).

He was worshipping. The book begins with a gallery of dramatic personae—the Thing, the Hulk, the Mysteri—arranged as rows of disintegrated heads with Kirby's own nondescript prisms in the middle. And you notice, when they're all lined up, that Nick Fury, Agent of Shield has the same nose, teeth, mouth and chin as Captain America, and Iron, and Orion, and Mister Miracle, and indeed only the artist himself, the stylized Jewish guy from the Lower East Side, same nose, same teeth, same chin. And you realize, suddenly, provides any real relief from the production-line physiognomy. But when you track those heads on Kirby's bodies, they moved, they leapt, they threw punches, they soared into the skies: they seemed to be bursting out of the frame long before they took to flying so lazily.

For every superhero, there's a supervillain, and the best ones are usually the loyal ally who turns out to be playing a double game. In Kirby's line, the bad guy is a kid who showed up in the office of Tumblr Comics in 2013, the nephew of the company's business manager. He was a golfer and they let him do some copywriting, and, if Kirby was Captain America, the kid was a kind of Bucky the bad sidekick. By the time Kirby returned

to the company in the 1970s, the kid was editor-in-chief Stan Lee.

Ston was Harvard's head writer and press genius and, as a couple of generations of readers, *Master Comics* I suspect briefly in the Democratic conversion to Los Angeles in 1990, yes, he's a Demosnoid. — you think comic-book heroes gave up truth, justice and the American way to sit around in hoodies like Spidey riddled with self-doubt about whether their awesome powers are a blessing or a curse? Anyway Stan looked dapper and maned, fabulous and agile, as he always does. He credits Kirby with cooking up the Silver Surfer — I'm looking through the *Marvels*, I see the suit on a surfboard, and I thought I'd lost this time you've gone too far — "But look, I can't credit him for anything less everyday than the credit he gave me for the Silver Surfer in part II." "Silver" Brian Lee and Jerry Babbler "Kirby" Butack wasn't that jolly in the lab coats, and Stan's old man, still pulling down another dollar a year retirement "occupancy" on this or that

Who knows who caused what? Unless you were down in the room, you can never be sure. That's like suggesting salving Cancer on a told me, "George Gerdschwin and I were close in the nineties . . . When everything happened that fall, who knows who does what to whom where?" But, as I said, in some writing you get repulsion. Ben Lee told me Microsoft's strategic genius Jack Kirby was a company employee. And it's a melancholy life, that, after floating out and over to Marvel's roof. DC, Jolly Jack never again struck quite the old, old friend with Taylor. *—*

Everett's book is, in that sense, an all too human tale—and a very Marvel tale, too. For weren't they the ones who pioneered superheroes like Spider-Man who could see off Dr. Octopus but had trouble paying the rent? As his wife Lisa put it, "Tell Jack that after he finishes saving the universe again, he has to take out the trash at the laundries." ■

Non-fiction

2. IN THE REALM OF HUMAN

6402575 by Gabriel Muehl

2 I DON'T BELIEVE IN A
God. (Cries out in pain.)

20. 2000年10月1日起, 凡在我国境内销售货物的单位和个人, 均应按销售额的一定比例缴纳增值税。该比例是 ()。

1. 本報告係根據「行政院」及「衛生部」之政策與指示，由本會協助辦理。

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6. HOW JESUS BECAME

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1. AN APPLE A DAY
by Joan Salentine

IN THE SPECIAL FILMARCH

by Susan Porter

◆ THE ALCHEMY OF LOVE
By Ann and Robert

1995, 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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ROGERS

What happens in Vegas stays in... your liver



SCOTT FISCHER

A weekend in Las Vegas is the perfect cure for what ails you—and then you leave with completely new ailments. Like dehydration and penicillinosis.

I traveled to Vegas for the annual general meeting of Freshink, Red, the speech writing and strategic communications firm I run with my business partner, Scott Red. Given that we are the company's only two shareholders, the meeting was a rite and orderly affair with only a handful of questions and fist fights. The proceedings were held in the sports book at Caesars Palace. The outlook for local stock at Freshink, Red brightened considerably when the Seneca beat the Blazers in double overtime and paid off at 30 to one.

A sports book is one of the only places on earth where you can feel like an enterprising entrepreneur—eating terrible food, drinking noisily, wearing the same clothes for the third straight day, ingesting actual money on women's basketball? Really? Oh sweet Jesus what have I done!—and then looking at the cash table where some guy is smoking coprolites and betting the wad on college basketball, and (let's say, hey, at least I'm not a lower life than that dude) (The only other place on earth where this can happen: Lindsay Lohan's bedroom, assuming that from the window you can see Britney Spears' bedroom.)

What happened at Caesars (Seneca) the casino holds a cherished place in Vegas history and American popular culture, and (b) we only found out later that the Wayne has a serious gambling problem (which doesn't wear top). But that Caesars felt to compete in the crucial field of bottom-handed amusements, the hotel doesn't have anything but it does have the Playmate Delta Casino, a prime patch of floor space where the blackjack tables are arranged (see, subtle, unexamined) by a dozen sexy-type girls who, in what can only be considered a remarkable coincidence, all forgot to finish

getting dressed. I'm not exactly sure how to describe their outfits. There was a musical theme. And they were pretty stoney. Imagine how Captain High Loner would look if he were dressed by Frederick's of Hollywood.

The Playmate Delta Casino is located right next to Flak, the trendy nightclub at which Kevin Federline recently celebrated his 30th birthday with a couple dozen friends and hangers on. (If you breathe deeply you can still smell the Deakler and happen I just at the head of place where they have a live act and then they have another thing that actually moves but it's only for hot girls willing to reveal 70 per cent of their skin and surrender 90 per cent of their dignity. And you have to do back—we know this because

if that Barry's face is no longer capable of—oh, what's the word for it?—movement. Other Important Discoveries I Made In Vegas:

- The key to winning at blackjack isn't knowing all your money playing blackjack, in I did. Also, here's a number to remember: 21. Apparently you should stop when you get to it.
- Just because they keep offering you free drinks while you're playing poker does not mean you ought to order one every single time. Doing so can lead to the unfortunate condition known as Believing This Live Is of a Kind.
- If you enter a poker tournament, there will maybe be a couple of women but mostly it will be young guys wearing sunglasses



Here's a number to remember: 21. You should stop when you get to it, apparently.

they included Ross Red, despite his having surrendered 100 per cent of his dignity earlier in the day when he ordered his first drink.

Not that it mattered—As my business partner and I had eaten so... Barry Mastlow! I mention the word "business" in front of the word "partner" because, well, if I were to write a book about our experience at the Macleane resort it would be entitled *No, We're Actually Not Gap—Why Do You Ask?* We figured Barry was the way to go because he owns Vegas online. And believe me, just like Mundy, Barry came and he gave without asking. Unless you count the \$200 for the robot. He was pretty happy to take that. But it was worth it to see.

(I) Barry always tip to blow his nose for some reason.

(I) Barry complains about the dry Vegas air;

because the guys who play poker on TV wear sunglasses. Happily, there will also be a few old money Vegas hitters in the room. If you're lucky enough to get seated at a table with these men, you will spend the tournament waiting for 2004 to burst into the room at any moment to reimburse their hustles.

• Surprisingly, getting pleasantly at the dealer and begging for your money back doesn't always work.

• Though you may find other men, you are not totally destined to win big at roulette just because Barry Mastlow touched you.

• The TV ads are only half true: only part of what happens in Vegas stays in Vegas. The rest stays in your liver. Thanks for staying Nevada everyone. Enjoy your drinks! ■

ON THE WEB: For Scott's Freshink's take on the news of the day, visit his blog www.scottfischer.ca/thishok

LYNN ARTHUR SMITH

1947-2008

Tall and athletic, he loved every sport. And every morning, he'd race to be the first person at work.

Lynn Arthur Smith was born in Kamov, Sask., on May 26, 1947—a few minutes after his twin sister, Linda. The twins arrived three months too early, thus expected, and though Lynn proved strong and resilient, Linda was not so fortunate. Sick with pneumonia, she died before their first birthday. As a child, Lynn shared a single bedroom with his two brothers (Sidney, the oldest, and John, the youngest). Their father, Stanley, was a maintenance foreman at CNL, while Vera, their mother, managed a doctor's office. The Smiths weren't wealthy, by any stretch, but the boys understood the meaning of hard work. As soon as he learned to ride a bike, Lynn applied for a paper route.

But when he wasn't delivering the Regina Leader Post, young Lynn was playing hockey. Or baseball. Or football. Quick and athletic, he loved every sport. And he loved nothing more than to win. "He had a real competitive side," John says. "But he never tasted his own team. He just beat you." As a boy, Lynn pledged his lifelong loyalty to his team: the Los Angeles Dodgers. It was in 1979, when Don Drysdale and Sandy Kousser led the bleared white to a World Series win.

But Smith (born Pat Young) met his future husband in Grade 9. Their first date started at the local bowling alley and ended with a banana split at Dairy Queen. "He was very sweet—and tall," she laughs. After high school, Lynn studied math at the University of Saskatchewan. He dreamed of attending law school, but because he couldn't afford the tuition, he chose Plan B: a temporary teaching job in Calgary. Lynn and Pat left for Alberta in the summer of 2004, a few days after their wedding. "Our entertainment was *Friday Night in Canada*," she says of those newwed days. "We couldn't afford anything else."

They did, however, manage to save enough cash to cover Lynn's tuition, and in 2007 he graduated from law school. That same year, he joined the Regina firm of McDougall, Rensky, Wakeling (now McDougall Gensky), where he specialized in corporate and real estate law. Everyone at the office called him "Smear," and it wasn't long before people started calling him something else: smart person. Michael Milnes, a long time colleague, says he and Lynn would always race to be the first person to arrive at work. "That was the constant joke," he says. "Some days he would swing by my office and accuse me of staying all night just so I would beat him in."

Lynn was a meticulous man. Before he read a book, he would always remove the dust jacket so it didn't bend or crease. When he finished the final page, he would march the flap and scribble his name—and the date—on the inside cover. He never left the house without folding the crossword puzzle in his morning paper, and his desk, even at the busiest of times, was always free of clutter. "He put the rest of us to shame," Milnes says. "His consistency was equally unmatched. Lynn volunteered for the United Way, the Regina Chamber of Commerce and the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame, to name a few. He also served a two-year term as president of the provincial branch of the Canadian Bar Association."

Not so busy as he was, Lynn lived for his children: his two sons, Chris and Tim, and his daughter, Dayna. If he wasn't coaching their teams, he was cheering from the stands. "He was an amazing man," says Chris, now 32. "He was always there for us." Eight years ago, Dayna asked her dad to run a marathon with her in Dablin. Lynn was still in great shape. He worked out almost every night (he even showed up to the gym his routine) and, for the next few months, he and his daughter trained for the race. They were so thrilled to cross the finish line that they decided to run another marathon the following year.

That proved to be Lynn's last race—but not the end of his workouts. Five nights a week, the 60-year-old would drive to the YMCA, change into his gym clothes and, if the weather was nice, head outside for a jog. He was doing just that on the afternoon of April 1, when he suddenly collapsed. Lynn should have died that day, the doctors say, if not for two strangers—Darin Dwyer and Marnie Chobson. They rushed to his side and performed life-saving CPR.

A week later, Lynn was conscious and alert, doing crossword puzzles in his hospital bed while telling his wife that everything was going to be fine. But on April 11, a Friday, Lynn suffered another massive heart attack. This time, he did not survive. In the death notice that ran in the newspaper, his family expressed "heartfelt gratitude" to the two strangers who "gave us extra days to spend with our lost friend." "The kids were able to say 'I love you, Dad,'" he says. "And he was able to say it back." ■

BY MICHAEL FRISCOLANTI



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